

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

CATSKILL ELKS ARE LEADERS IN  
RECOGNIZING VOLUNTEER CON-  
TRIBUTIONS OF YOUTH

HON. GERALD B.H. SOLOMON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. SOLOMON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Catskill Lodge No. 1341 for its leadership role in a very important undertaking.

In conjunction with the Greene County Youth Bureau, Catskill Elks are designating the month of May as Youth Month. This gesture will recognize the significant contribution youths in Greene County have made as part of the National Youth Service America Project and in general throughout the year.

Mr. Speaker, I am a big fan of the youth of this country. When given proper guidance and the right opportunities, they jump right in with all the energy and enthusiasm of which they are capable and make a difference in their communities. There has been a new spirit of volunteerism in this country, and our youth were the first to respond.

National Youth Service Day is a way to recognize these contributions from young people. With their participation, including their May 8 awards dinner, Catskill Elks are demonstrating their partnership with youth and their own commitment to community service.

Let us all rise, Mr. Speaker, to salute the youth of this country and the Elks of Catskill for encouraging them.

## LENNAR'S SUCCESS

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Lennar, whose sound strategic planning led it to become Florida's largest residential builder. The Miami-based company, who in 1991 enjoyed a net income of over \$21 million, has remained strong in an industry hit hard by troubled times. In recent years, it has maintained a high-quality operation and has successfully tapped into consumer-oriented services such as financing. The company was featured in the Miami Herald for its impressive achievements. The article "Lennar: Bright Spot in Troubled Industry" follows:

Talk about bucking the trend.

While national housing starts recently have hit their lowest levels in decades, Miami-based home builder Lennar continued to rack up impressive results.

For the year ended Nov. 30, net earnings at Florida's largest residential builder were

\$21.1 million, or \$2.10 a share. That's a 55 percent increase over the previous year, when net income was \$13.7 million, or \$1.36 a share.

While revenues of \$325.7 million were down \$25 million from 1990, they still were remarkable in an industry hit hard by recession.

Those numbers, and the company's resilience in a down market, reflect smart management and sound strategic planning, the panel of judges said. The company easily earned a place among the five finalists.

"Any home builder that's doing as well as they are deserves to be on the list," Kraft said.

He said the company has successfully maintained a high-quality operation and broadened its product line into consumer-oriented services such as financing.

Hille described the company's performance as "almost unbelievable. It has truly gone against trends in the industry."

He praised Lennar's management.

"They have a group of people who know when to retrench and how to keep overheads low," he said.

Three years ago, when the market was healthy, Lennar trimmed overhead and debt and boosted liquidity. It reduced its inventory of unsold homes. To assure income when home sales slumped, it accelerated the growth of its financial-services business.

"They're a very strategically oriented company," Wyman said. "They're looking to the next phase of the market, not just reacting to the current market."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Lennar and its talented management for its prosperous efforts in becoming a better company. In these difficult economic times, the company's great success is admirable to all in the business world.

TRIBUTE TO VICKI DOBBS: A PRO-  
FESSIONAL TEACHER AND A  
FRIEND TO STUDENTS

HON. BUD CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a most deserving tribute to Vicki Dobbs, a professional and caring teacher at Monrovia Elementary School in Huntsville.

Mrs. Dobbs is a truly unique teacher who is a part of the broad educational spectrum. By motivating young children to meet their expectations, her influence and desire for excellence has changed the lives of many of her students.

Mrs. Dobbs believes communication with parents and students is the strong link that allows parents and children to be active participants in education. To facilitate this, she has developed her own checklist of academic and behavioral standards which is completed every week on each child. This report then goes home at the end of the week to show parents the areas where their children have suc-

ceeded. Being praised for a job well done spurs children to continue their educational efforts.

"The love for teaching children is not found in any book," as Mrs. Dobbs has so eloquently written in her biography. "Teaching is a difficult juggling act of many multiple factors including human, social and economic issues. Children are affected by divorce, poverty, drugs, abuse, and many other countless factors. These varied hurdling blocks are as different from one child to the next."

Mrs. Dobbs' view of teaching is that an excellent teacher must see the child and his total needs. "Education," she writes, "must be a three-fold effort involving the parents, the teacher, and the child."

This great teacher, who has served our children in the classroom for 12 years, demands that teachers represent the best in academics. She calls on capable students to enter the teaching profession and strengthen our solid foundation in education.

Mrs. Dobbs is a credit to the Huntsville-Madison County education system and to the many students who were fortunate to have her as an instructor and role model.

Mrs. Dobbs is proof perfect that one person can make a difference. Thanks to her success in the classroom, a next generation will be highly motivated and professionally educated.

BELLEVUE JUNIOR PRO GIRL'S  
ALL STAR TEAM: NATIONAL  
CHAMPIONS

HON. BOB CLEMENT

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to congratulate an outstanding group of 11- and 12-year-old girls from the Nashville area who recently emerged with the national championship in the National Junior Pro Basketball Tournament in Knoxville, TN.

The Bellevue Junior Pro Girl's All Star Team won the State championship on March 28, and played three difficult games over the Easter weekend to emerge with the national title. In addition to winning the championship, the Bellevue team also gained the Sportsmanship Award, a wonderful tribute to their team spirit and graciousness on and off the basketball court.

The team roster includes: Tiffany Luma, Kerri Helton, Jenni Bradley, Cary Blount, Katie Sulkowski, Kathryn Baker, Jessica Hamilton, Elizabeth Traugott, Beth Baker, Kim Hamilton, and Coaches Richie Hamilton and Dale Hamilton.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that you and the rest of our colleagues join with me in recognizing the tremendous achievement of this special group

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

of young athletes, and the parents and community who so vigorously supported their efforts.

#### DRUG COMPANIES COMMENDED

### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, congressional efforts to address problems of skyrocketing prescription drug prices—a serious barrier to access to health care—have produced some positive results, as several companies have acted to improve access to drug therapies through discounts to the Government, donor programs for low income and the poor, and taking a pledge to hold prices at or near the inflation rate. For those responsible acts, I wish to recognize several pharmaceutical companies. They are: Johnson & Johnson, Searle, Pfizer, Abbott, Bristol-Myers Squibb, Merck, Burroughs-Wellcome, Glaxo, SmithKline Beecham, Hoffmann-LaRoche, ICI, and Genentech.

Huge problems remain. Prescription drug prices industrywide continue to outpace the consumer price index, creating a serious barrier to access to health care. A small handful of orphan drug manufacturers are, bluntly, quite immoral in their pricing policies. And too much R&D is devoted to so-called me-too drugs instead of needed remedies to other health care needs, most notably AIDS, cancer, Alzheimers, and mental health care needs. The list of problems, of course, could go on and on.

But at least some companies in the industry are quick to recognize its faults and to act to self-correct. I encourage the responsible pharmaceutical companies to set an example for those companies who have until now failed to recognize that private sector self-correction may be their best friend yet.

#### TRIBUTE TO MARY RIO ON HER 80TH BIRTHDAY

### HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Mary Rio who will be celebrating her 80th birthday on May 17, 1992. A lifelong resident of Chicago, Mrs. Rio should be a source of pride to all who live in that great city and throughout the Nation.

Mary Rio's greatest accomplishment and source of pride is her wonderful family. She has two children, James Rio and Marie Mazzuca, and three grandchildren, Frank James, Diane Lynn, and Laura Ann. Her six great-grandchildren are Kelly Marie Ray, Kristin Marie Ray, Rebecca Ray, Frank Joseph Mazzuca, Anthony Mazzuca, and Nicholas Mazzuca.

In addition to raising a fine family, Mrs. Rio had a long and distinguished career before her retirement in 1974. During World War II,

she worked at various war plants, and in the years since she has worked at various candy companies including Walter Burke and Fannie May. Before retirement, Mary worked at the Elmcraft Card Co. in Bedford Park, IL, for 10 years.

Since her retirement, Mary Rio has devoted her time to her family and the Chicago Cubs. She is an avid fan who could teach each of us a lesson in devotion. I am pleased to honor Mary Rio on this special day. I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating her on this milestone and wishing her many more years of happiness.

#### TRIBUTE TO PORT HURON LITTLE LEAGUES

### HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, this year Port Huron Little Leagues will celebrate their 40th year in the community. Back in 1952, fewer than 100 youngsters and adult volunteers were involved in the league. This summer there will be over 600 youngsters and adults participating for the season.

As a youngster, I played in summer baseball leagues and learned teamwork, discipline, healthy competition, and the pure joy of the sport. Those games are special memories that I still treasure. And those skills and experiences have proved invaluable to me throughout my life.

Your efforts to assure that all children between the ages of 8 to 12 have the chance to play are very commendable. The Port Huron Little Leagues is a model to others; it offers the opportunity to play baseball regardless of ability to pay, athletic skill, or sex.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, the dedication and commitment of the Port Huron Little Leagues offer the children of my district the opportunity to play America's great pastime.

On this special occasion, I ask that my colleagues join me in congratulating Port Huron Little Leagues on their 40th anniversary.

#### HOLLIS AREA HIGH SCHOOL WINS NEW HAMPSHIRE BICENTENNIAL COMPETITION

### HON. DICK SWETT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the students and faculty of Hollis Area High School, Hollis, NH, the New Hampshire State winner of the "We the People" \* \* \* National Bicentennial Competition on the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

I would like to commend Ray Neeland, who is responsible for implementing and supervising the national bicentennial competition in my district. Also deserving of recognition is the State coordinator, Carter Hart, Jr., who is responsible for the administration of the program at the State level.

I especially want to congratulate the teachers, Joel Mitchell and Helen Melanson, who did an outstanding job of working with these students to prepare them for this competition.

The names of the students from the distinguished winning class from Hollis Area High School are: Jennifer Araujo, Carolyn Archer, Lyn Baranowski, Carl Bjerke, Brian Bosworth, James Brannigan, Ann Burgher, Josh Clark, Tina Franklin, Meghan Fuller, David Goodchild, Adrienne Gross, Derek Hoffman, Clancey Jackson, Scott Kelley, Russell Kellner, Christopher Loveland, Christieann McCabe, Camden Mitchell, David Napier, Angela Norton, Nieta Panagoulis, Tia Rheame, Geoffrey Stenzel, Margaret Wheeler, Scott Wilholm, David Yager, and Jessica Zall.

This class from Hollis just completed the national competition held here in Washington, DC. They displayed a strong understanding of our Government and its foundation and performed admirably against difficult competition.

Mr. Speaker, the national bicentennial competition is an exceptional education program developed by the Center for Civic Education and cosponsored by the Commission on the Bicentennial of the United States Constitution. This advanced program provides high school students with a course of instruction on the development of our Constitution and the basic principles of a constitutional democracy. In both the instructional and the competitive segments of the program, students work together to strengthen their understanding of the American constitutional system.

The instructional materials developed by the Center for Civic Education which prepare students for the competition are being used throughout our Nation. While the competitive part of the program advances the winning teams at various levels, the benefits of this excellent educational project are extended to every student who participates. In this respect, all the students are winners, because they gain valuable civic and intellectual skills enabling them to make informed and reasoned political decisions in today's society.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in congratulating Hollis Area High School on their noteworthy achievement.

#### IT IS TIME TO END THE KILLING IN THE BALKANS

### HON. WAYNE OWENS

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, as I rise today, the Serbian Army, backed by the federal forces of the former country of Yugoslavia, is killing innocent civilians in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Since April 7, over 190,000 people have fled their homes in the wake of bombing, shelling, gunfire, and deprivation.

We hear of a cease-fire, yet see the continued bloodshed and suffering. After nearly a year of violence, where is the State Department? As a recent New York Times editorial pointed out, what would we do if Bosnia had oil? Is oil the only factor that motivates the Bush administration?

While the entire world is watching, Croatia and Bosnia are being strangled. If this sounds

hauntingly familiar, it should. The world has been a witness to inhumanity before only to discover when it was too late that we could have prevented the horrors of war if we only had acted.

Mr. Speaker, I will soon be introducing legislation to ban United States assistance for Serbia and Montenegro, and to call on the President to derecognize Yugoslavia. In addition, my legislation will freeze Yugoslavian assets in the United States.

It is time to end the killing and start a healing process in the Balkans. But this will only be successful if we act to convince Serbia to participate and to stop the violence. I hope my legislation will be persuasive and I urge the administration to act, not just talk.

## ABSTRACT OF THE ASTROLABE SHUTTLE PROJECT

HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to enter into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, as an extension of remarks, information on the Astrolabe shuttle project given to me by an interested constituent. I urge my colleagues to carefully consider these comments.

### ABSTRACT OF THE ASTROLABE SHUTTLE PROJECT

At no time in our history has education been so prominent on the national agenda. Our country urgently needs a continuing supply of young scientists, engineers and technicians to keep our nation economically and technologically competitive. Therefore, it is important that this country have a strong educational program to capture a student's interest in science, mathematics and technology at the elementary and middle school levels by using aeronautics and space as a vehicle of excitement.

Space captures the imagination of every young mind and heart. The Astrolabe Shuttle Project will provide the kind of captivating educational program that John Hartsfield, aerospace educational specialist and representative of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has recommended.

Astrolabe, a mini mathematics/science center, will be developed to allow the 170 sixth graders at Castlio Elementary School to experience the excitement that the shuttle creates. A mobile classroom, simulating a space shuttle, will be created with hands-on learning centers emphasizing mathematics, science, and computer science. The six learning centers in the simulated shuttle will give students mathematics and science experiences in each of these areas: Food, Clothing, Health, Housing, Working, and Communication. Four teachers will attend NASA's Space Camp, upon returning they will then train the other teachers. A Make-it and Take-it workshop, for the eight sixth grade teachers under the guidance of a NASA consultant, will focus on making such things as a space suit, a space helmet, and food trays for use in the shuttle. The consultant will bring a one-half size nose cone of a shuttle to the school so students can experience a simulated mission from launch to splash-down. Chapters of the national Young Astro-

naut's club will be formed to expand interest in the Astrolabe project beyond the normal school day. It will also promote parent participation in the education of their children by serving as co-leaders with teachers. Females will be targeted to increase their interest, abilities, and participation in the areas of mathematics, science, and computer science and to increase their awareness of career opportunities in these non-traditional fields where they are under-represented.

Crawley and Coe's research, written in the Journal of Research in Science Teaching, May 1990, found that, "The best predictor of science career interest of females is a positive feeling about science classes." This project will promote a positive feeling about science and mathematics by allowing all students to feel success and accomplishment in the shuttle activities.

To quote Astronaut Mike Mullane, "The first Astronauts to land on Mars are walking the earth today as elementary grade boys and girls. Let's make certain they are American boys and girls with projects like Astrolabe."

### PLAN OF OPERATION

The Astrolabe Shuttle project will be created at Castlio Elementary School in the county of St. Charles, Missouri, a residential area approximately twenty miles west of St. Louis, Missouri. Castlio is a year-round elementary school of approximately 1,200 students. It is a part of the Francis Howell School District which has the oldest year-round elementary program in the nation. The Francis Howell School District meets all the requirements of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and is non-discriminatory in hiring on the basis of sex. At Castlio Elementary School three cycles of students are in session at one time, receiving nine weeks of instruction while the fourth cycle is on a three week break. Each time a cycle returns from break, the students are assigned a different classroom making the creation of Astrolabe in a particular classroom impossible. There are, at the present time, no empty classrooms available in which to create the Astrolabe Shuttle Project in and little prospect for empty rooms in the near future. For these reasons an alternative housing facility is needed and desired.

Six learning centers will be created in a mobile classroom unit which will replicate a simulated space shuttle. Students will participate in mathematics and science experiences in each of these areas: Food, Clothing, Health, Housing, Communication, and Working. Astrolabe will be created in a 12' 60" mobile classroom unit. The exterior will be painted to resemble a shuttle with a plywood "tail fin" and trash can "engines" added for realism. An entry ramp will be provided for easy access by physically impaired students. Inside there will be a 12' 12" media/conference room. Here students will don their space suits, remove their shoes, and prepare for their missions. This room will also be used for debriefing astronauts after their missions, guest speaker appearances, and viewing NASA videos. The remainder of the unit will be visually divided into six learning centers. Attempts will be made to achieve as much realism as possible through equipment purchased and interior designs.

The Food center will deal with the concepts of: eating in a weightless environment, food preparation in a limited space, and preparing safe and nutritious foods.

The Clothing center will deal with the concepts of: the relationship between colors and temperature, the insulation qualities of dif-

ferent materials, and the particular needs of clothing worn on board the shuttle as well as in outer space.

The Health center will deal with the concepts of: the importance of regular exercise to counteract the effects of living in a weightless environment, the disorientation caused by living in a weightless environment, the importance of cleanliness aboard the shuttle, and simple emergency medical procedures.

The Housing center will deal with the concepts of: the complexity of the space shuttle, the importance of following step-by-step instructions, the protective packaging required for all elements aboard the shuttle, living arrangements aboard the shuttle, and spacelab as a completely furnished laboratory.

The Communication center will deal with the concepts of: essential effective communication between the shuttle and earth and within the shuttle for successful missions, the importance of computers to control and to process the tremendous volume of information and data needed for each flight, and the use of the binary number system in computers.

The Working center will deal with the concepts of: weightlessness effects on the human body, the effects of gravity, and magnetism and electricity.

The activities in these six centers will be matched to the existing curriculum objectives. They will enhance and reinforce learning skills required by the district and the state. They will specifically address the learning objectives identified as weak by the MMAT results and the current CTBS results. Each sixth grade class will spend two hours a day during their mathematics and science periods in the Astrolabe Shuttle for a two week period. One week prior to their Astrolabe experience the unit will be available for teacher preparation, the week following student's Astrolabe experience will be for make-up of any missed days or to complete any long term projects.

Castlio's unique year-round school program affords a rare opportunity for year long continual use of the planned Astrolabe Shuttle Project. The project is designed to fully involve females in leadership roles, reduce competition between students, and encourage student cooperation, interaction, and discussion. This will reduce feelings of lack of self-confidence in abilities often felt by females in these areas of study. Hands-on activities will allow females the opportunity to develop spatial abilities which often fall below male abilities and are so critical in learning mathematics and science. Working small crews of four or five students, they will share leadership, knowledge, and gain mutual respect for each other through peer teaching. This will boost the low self-esteem often felt by females in these areas. Astrolabe will involve every student, not just those who are currently interested in mathematics, science, and computer science and will develop an interest where none exists. Females will not be allowed to become passive recorders of information, as often happens, but will be required to participate in every aspect of learning as active crew members. This will promote their interest in mathematics and science. Astrolabe has the potential of being implemented in elementary schools across the nation and impacting females nationwide.

A Young Astronauts club will be formed with parents and teachers serving as leaders. Parents, especially women, will be actively sought to serve as co-leaders and role models

for students. The Young Astronauts program is a national educational enrichment program for elementary, middle, and junior high school students designed to promote the study of science, mathematics, and technology. Its primary purpose is to raise the proficiency levels of students in these areas. The program has proved effective with girls and boys. The curriculum is centered on hands-on, self-explanatory, fun activities. Corporate support will be sought from agencies such as McDonalds, Toys 'R' Us, McDonnell Douglas, and Pepsi which are located in or serve the area. These corporations support and promote the Young Astronauts program and will be asked to cover a portion of the cost of production of program materials.

A scholarship fund will be created to send two students to Space Camp. They will be chosen from students who participated in the Astrolabe Shuttle Project. It will be an incentive reward to those students who would benefit most from further space experiences. A committee made up of teachers, principals, superintendents, local business persons, and community members will interview applicants and make the selections. It will be based on a numerical rating system covering knowledge, desire, attitude, and willingness to work. Grade averages will not be as important as whether a student is working to her potential. Social behavior and work habits will be considered. Each year two students will be selected to attend Space Camp. At the conclusion of the grant period the Parent Teacher Organization, local businesses, and the Young Astronauts club will continue to fund the project.

The week prior to "lift off" teachers will help students prepare for their space adventure. Each teacher will divide their class into crews of four to five students. Emphasis will be on placing girls in each crew. Each shuttle crew will consist of a commander, pilot, mission specialist, and a payload specialist. Any additional students will be assigned the position of payload specialist. Students will research their positions to find out what duties and obligations are required in their job descriptions and write a one page report. They will be encouraged to share information with other students holding the same job. This will promote knowledge of occupational opportunities for females in the fields of mathematics and science.

Classes will then begin a study of, "On The Wings of a Dream." This book, about the shuttle, was written and prepared by NASA for students at about the sixth grade. Crews will design an insignia patch to be worn at all times while on-board Astrolabe. One extra insignia will be created for inclusion in the Astrolabe Shuttle Hall of Fame album. During reading class two space related stories from the basal reader will be used during the two week mission period.

Day 0: Entering the shuttle for the first time.—Students will always remove their shoes upon entering the shuttle since no shoes are worn aboard the real shuttle and the desire is for as much realism as possible. Each crew member will be issued a flight suit to wear during their two week Astrolabe experience, a clipboard, and a pen with velcro on them, so they do not "float off into space." They will also receive a folder, in which to keep all assignments for the two weeks. These will remain aboard the shuttle at all times except for extravehicular activities (EVA's).

Teachers will give a brief overview of each of the six work stations and assign each crew a starting location for the next day's activities. Each of the six work stations will be

designated as under the command of a particular crew member. For example, the pilot will be in command when her/his crew is in the Communications station. At each station, crews will engage in hands-on mathematics and science activities. Crews will be strongly encouraged to assist their members so all are successful in completing the assignments.

Day 1: Students will proceed to their assigned work station for the day. All students will do the Day 1 activities in their area. As an example, they will explore why astronauts wear white and reflective clothing while on EVA's.

Students will wrap jars of water in a variety of materials and record their temperature variations over time. Students will then compare the decimal temperature variations of each jar to determine which stayed the coolest. All mathematics and science activities will be written in a format easy enough for students to follow with little, if any, teacher intervention.

All experiments will follow the five steps in the scientific method of learning: state the problem, form a hypothesis, experiment, record the data, and form a conclusion. The crew member in charge for the day will be responsible for the group and the satisfactory completion of that day's mission. All students will write up their experiences and keep them in their journal notebooks. At the completion of their assigned mission, crew leaders will be certain that their work station is clean and all garbage is bagged for removal, as in the real shuttle.

At the end of the period, about one and one-half hours, the crews will reconvene in the media/conference room in the shuttle for a debriefing session. The crew leaders for the day will then describe their crew's mission and what conclusions they were able to draw from their experiences. Students will then disembark the shuttle taking their garbage with them for "disposal on Earth."

Days 2-6: Crews move to their new assigned work station and a new crew leader is designated. Each crew will then proceed with Days 2-6 activities. New crew leaders are assigned each day and are responsible for that day's mission. Again at the end of the period a debriefing session is held before "return to Earth."

Day 7: Culminating activity.—On this day, crews will prepare a "Space Meal" of typical shuttle fare and eat while standing or sitting on the floor in Astrolabe, much the same way as the real astronauts do.

A NASA video such as "The Dream is Alive" will be shown. Each crew will give a brief summary of their week's missions and long term experiments will be presented. Long term experiments will include growing plants and bacteria to determine their life requirements.

Insignias will be mounted in the "Astrolabe Shuttle Hall of Fame" album and each crew member will sign her/his name and title next to their insignia. A group photograph will be taken, a video made for viewing by parents and interested community members, and a congratulatory word of achievement will be given by the "President" (principal) to all crews. Notebooks will be collected for the last time for a "Job Well Done" written statement by the "Mission Director" (classroom teacher).

Students will feel success in mathematics and science in the Astrolabe Shuttle Project and will therefore have a positive attitude towards them. Successful females in the fields of mathematics, science, and computer science will be invited to speak to students

to build student's interest in their particular occupations. Females that are Hispanic or African-American, such as Dr. Mae C. Jemison the first female African-American astronaut, will especially be sought out as speakers to encourage minorities to enter these fields.

As quoted from the Spring 1990 "Challenger Log"

By the year 2000, the U.S. will face a critical shortage of scientists and engineers. By that same year, 85% of all new workers will be women, minorities and immigrants, yet today few from these groups consider science or engineering career choices.

Astrolabe will endeavor to eliminate some of these problems of women not entering into the fields of mathematics, science, and computer technology by reaching female students before they feel that they just can't "do" mathematics and science.

#### TRIBUTE TO FRANCES HENDERSON

#### HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pleasure that I rise today to recognize Mrs. Frances Henderson, of Chester, PA, who will be receiving President Bush's Annual Points of Light Award. Mrs. Henderson is one of 21 individuals selected from over 500 applicants nationwide. She was chosen to be a recipient of this award as a result of dedication and commitment to making the city of Chester a drug-free and safe community. For the past 2 years Mrs. Henderson has been involved in various activities to improve the city of Chester, and her efforts reflect well on all of Delaware County.

Mrs. Henderson is an active volunteer leader in the Delaware County Cooperative Extension Urban Gardening Program and a member of the Delaware County Cooperative Extension Association of Board of Directors. As an active volunteer in her community, she has coordinated numerous activities to improve the Chester community. Working in conjunction with the city and other volunteers, Frances Henderson organized neighborhood children to participate in an area cleanup. The children who participated were rewarded with a block party, to thank these hard-working youngsters for a job well done. Her involvement with the Urban Gardening Program promoted her to transform a trash-filled lot into a vegetable garden for the entire community.

The Points of Light Foundation was established in March 1990 to help call the Nation to engage in volunteer community service aimed at solving social problems. President Bush's Annual Points of Light Award is awarded to individuals, groups, and institutions in America who engage voluntarily in direct and consequential community service to solve serious social problems in their own community. When a neighborhood, town, or city meets the challenge of creating Points of Light everywhere it will become a "Community of Light." Thanks to Mrs. Henderson, all of Chester is a "Community of Light." Frances Henderson's hard work has paid off for the city of Chester, and she

is an inspiration for all of us. My heartiest congratulations go out to Mrs. Henderson for her acceptance of this honor, as well as my thanks for her hard work and dedication to making Chester a "Community of Light."

# THE ADVANTAGES OF SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTIONS IN THE MILITARY BUDGET

## HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the board of aldermen of the city of Newton recently adopted a very sensible and thoughtful resolution about the advantages of substantial reductions in the military budget. It is very appropriate that the board of aldermen picked Patriots' Day to issue this affirmation of a policy which is very much in the interest of a strong and prosperous America. Mr. Speaker I ask that this very thoughtful resolution be printed here.

### RESOLUTION

Whereas: the Cold War has ended and the threat from the former Soviet Union is greatly diminished, and

Whereas: the United States government continues to spend almost \$300 billion a year on the defense budget, while reducing expenditures for education, housing, infrastructure and human services, and

Whereas: the absence of adequate federal funding is making it difficult for the city of Newton to provide adequate education, housing, infrastructure and other services, and

Whereas: the Newton Board of Aldermen is desirous of seeing additional federal funds be committed to cities and towns across the Commonwealth and nation, and

Whereas: April 20th, 1992 is the date upon which the citizens of Massachusetts celebrate Patriots' Day in honor of our country's greatness, and

Whereas: that greatness cannot be defined solely in military terms, but also by the economic and educational well-being of our citizens,

Now, therefore let it be resolved that the Newton Board of Aldermen congratulate our Representative in Congress and U.S. Senators for supporting substantial cuts in military spending, reductions in the gross Federal debt, and increases in spending for domestic needs and urge their continued leadership, and

Let it be further resolved that the Newton Board of Aldermen endorses the effort to use the occasion of Patriots' Day, April 20, 1992 to bring this important issue to the attention of Newton citizens.

# SALUTING RICHMOND COUNTY'S TRICENTENNIAL

## HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to salute the 300th anniversary of the creation of Richmond County, located in the First District of Virginia. A charming coastal farming com-

munity, Richmond County is truly a pleasure to represent.

Richmond County traces its history to the early 1600's with explorations of the Rappahannock River by Capt. John Smith. Although this beautiful and relatively untouched land was inhabited by hostile Indians, people flocked to the area to utilize the rich land that was available. In addition, the miles of inland waterways provided countless opportunity and still do today.

As population grew in what was then Rappahannock County, it became apparent that governing an area divided by the Rappahannock River posed a problem. The Colonial Assembly in 1692, therefore, divided the area into two separate counties. The land on the east bank became known as Richmond County, after the Duke of Richmond, a favorite of the ruling monarchs. The land on the west bank became Essex County.

Richmond County has made many contributions to the area and the Nation. It was home to Judge Cyrus Griffin, the last President of the United States under the Articles of Confederation. He held the position until the Constitution was adopted. Congressman William A. Jones, the author of a bill guaranteeing independence for the Philippines, is also from the area. These fine citizens serve as examples of the tradition and values held by the inhabitants of Richmond County.

With its location, heritage, simple lifestyle and sincere citizens, Richmond County is proud to celebrate itself as a community. Descendants of those who first settled the region continue to live here and are proud to have been a part of this Nation from its inception.

# TRIBUTE TO MRS. ROCCHINA SANTINI OF NUTLEY, NJ 1992 ITALIAN TRIBUTE "MOTHER OF THE YEAR"

## HON. ROBERT A. ROE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 8, residents of my Eighth Congressional District and the friends and family of the Italian Tribune News will join together in testimony to an esteemed restaurateur, distinguished citizen and charming lady, Mrs. Rocchina DeMasi Santini of Nutley, NJ, the 1992 Italian Tribune "Mother of the Year."

Mr. Speaker, I know that you and our colleagues here in the Congress will want to join with me in extending our warmest greetings and felicitations to Mamma Santini, her sons Piero and Carlo, her 10 grandchildren and 7 great-grandchildren, on this milestone of achievement in testimony to her standards of excellence in our American way of life.

Mr. Speaker, the pleasure of great personal dedication and always working to the peak of one's ability with sincerity of purpose and determination to fulfill a life's dream, that is the success of the opportunity of America, and the mark of distinction in our society of the self-made person. The aspirations and success of Rocchina Santini in the mainstream of America's restaurant industry does, indeed, portray a great America success story.

In 1968, Rocchina Demasi Santini immigrated to America and opened a restaurant and pizzeria in Nutley, NJ called Santini Brothers. It was an instant success, and which came as no surprise to those who knew Signore Santini's past.

Born in the Little South-Central, Italian town of Alberona Foggia, little Rocchina came from a long line of prestigious restaurant owners and hoteliers. Alberona Foggia is noted for its pure air, and it's surrounding countryside filled with natural foods that have always marked this area with the culinary delights. With the unfortunate death of her parents at the age of 11, little Rocchina learned early the toughness it took to manage the hotel and restaurant left in her name.

It is a tribute to this gritty, yet accommodating woman, that she was able to keep the customers coming in for her delectable meals and appetizers. She remained in Italy, enjoying the fruits of her hard work, and probably would still be in Alberona Foggia if the horrors of World War II had not descended upon all of Italy in the early 1940's.

After moving to Ancona, a small city in the north of Italy in the region known as Le Marche, she acquired a special touch for the preparation of seafood dishes. Always a willing learner, she soon mastered this new cuisine, and opened a restaurant, Capannina, in the Via Flaminia Falconara. There followed a full decade of critical acclaim for her spectacular cooking; Capannina was always filled to capacity with eager tourists and returning locals and each time she introduced a new dish, European critics from all over the continent would flock to her door to try it and write about her latest accomplishment.

In 1968 Rocchina Santini immigrated to the United States and established residence in Brooklyn, NY where she remained with her four children until later that year when she moved to Nutley, NJ. In Nutley, Rocchina opened yet another restaurant, her first in the United States. After 14 years of success in Santini Brothers, Mamma Santini and her children decided to open another restaurant devoted not only to Rocchina's spectacular dishes, but one which would become a landmark of excellent cuisine and entertainment known throughout the New York metropolitan area. The new restaurant, Nutley's Gondola, not only serves her wonderful delights, such as the famous Malafemmina, but is a place for local businessmen and politicians.

Rocchina Santini feeds her patrons with the same kind of attention that she has shown her own children. Because of her devotion to everyone who comes to her for good food and tender care, Rocchina has become Mamma Santini to all who know her.

Mr. Speaker it is indeed appropriate that we reflect on the deeds and achievements of our people who have contributed to the quality of life here in America. I am sure that there is much to be said for the friendship and goodwill that Rocchina Santini has so willingly and abundantly given over the years that means so much to the lives of many, many people. As we join together in celebration of this wonderful lady, Rocchina Santini, and her accomplishments, I salute her the 1992 Italian Tribune News' Mother of the Year.

# HAM OPERATOR LAYTON RUSE PROVIDES VITAL LINK

HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Layton Ruse for his devotion to helping people through the use of his ham radio. For three decades, Layton Ruse has traveled the world from his radio console, helping folks in trouble, and giving vital information. He has kept communication alive when natural and other disasters have severed normal lines of communication. The Miami Herald profiled his work in the follow article:

You can tell where Layton Ruse lives. His is the house with the 60-foot-tall antennas reaching to the sky to touch the world.

He has good friends he has never met, and yet at times the world beats a path to his door.

Ruse 71, has been a ham radio operator for more than 30 years. Through his call letters, W4VBQ, he has talked to other hams—he won't hazard a guess as to how many—in hundreds of countries, including Russia, Finland, Africa, Burman and China.

"You make a lot of friends, but you nearly never get to meet or see them," he says.

In the specially built garage room at his West Miami home, Ruse has power supplies, antenna controls, a phone patch control and a transceiver for transmitting and receiving calls.

As a ham, a licensed operator of an amateur radio station, he sometimes spends up to four hours a day scanning the radio bands designated for hams by the Federal Communications Commission.

"It's something that just grows on you," said Ruse, who worked for the Dictaphone company for 33 years until he retired at 65.

He gets the most satisfaction as amateur radio coordinator for the National Hurricane Center in Coral Gables. He's in charge of 18 hams who work in shifts and relay information to weather forecasters when hurricanes threaten within 300 miles of a land mass. They pick up weather information from islands, ships and planes.

"Many areas, especially islands, have no other way of communicating or learning of hurricanes except through hams," said Ruse, who has worked with the center for 12 years.

Vivian Jorge, administrative officer at the center, said the hams were a big help when communications were cut.

"They get through, and they'll have information before anybody else," she said. "They definitely perform a valuable service."

One of Ruse's most trying times came during three weeks in September 1965, when an army general in the Dominican Republic rebelled against the government.

"There was rioting, our government lost contact with officials and it relied on amateur radio operators for communications," said Ruse.

His wife, Virginia Mae, his XYL—ex-young lady in ham parlance—is supportive.

"A lot of wives don't like it," says Ruse's wife of 50 years. "But it keeps him out of trouble."

And it gets other people out of trouble, too.

"You help a lot of people," Ruse said, "and probably save a lot of lives."

Mr. Speaker, I commend Layton Ruse for turning his hobby into a means of community service. I wish W4VBQ many more years on the air.

# MS. MARGARET BROLLY LEONARD RECEIVES MADELEINE A. GARDNER SCHOLARSHIP AWARD

HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with the Congress my sincere pleasure at the selection of Ms. Margaret Brolly Leonard to receive this year's Madeleine A. Gardner Scholarship Award of the Long Island Center for Business and Professional Women.

The award will be presented on May 7 at the center's 13th annual awards dinner.

The award is used to defray the costs of a year of study at a higher education institution. Ms. Leonard will be entering Adelphi's Nursing Doctoral Program in September.

Mr. Speaker, Margaret Leonard is the embodiment of American spirit and determination. Ms. Leonard returned to school in 1980 to study nursing part time while continuing to work full time as a licensed real estate broker. Her husband, Ron, and her wonderful children, Denise and Billy, gave her the support she needed to make her dream of becoming a nurse a reality.

A magna cum laude graduate from Adelphi University's School of Nursing's accelerated baccalaureate/master's degree program, Ms. Leonard is a member of the nursing honor society, Sigma Theta Tau International, and has received several awards for her leadership ability. She serves on a number of committees of the New York State Nurse's Association [NYSNA] and is one of NYSNA's first leadership fellows. In addition, Ms. Leonard proudly coproduces and cohosts a radio program, "Nursing News for the Community."

It is certainly good to know that a woman as talented as Margaret Leonard wants to use her time and energy to care for the health of our Nation's people. Nurses are a critical national resource, and I am sure that she is very valuable to the nursing profession. I know my colleagues join me in saluting her, not just for receiving this prestigious award, but also for the selfless plans she has for her education. For all of Margaret Leonard's hard work, dedication to her family and her future, she deserves not only our congratulations, but our respect as well.

Mr. Speaker, I would also like to congratulate the Long Island Center for Business and Professional Women for this and their many other community services. They work tirelessly to make Long Island a better place to live and work. Special congratulations must go to the scholarship committee. They had an extraordinarily difficult task, but have made an excellent choice.

It is an honor and a privilege to join Margaret Leonard's family, friends, and colleagues in saluting her on this special occasion.

# THE RODNEY KING VERDICT—A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE

HON. MERVYN M. DYMALLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday April 30, 1992

Mr. DYMALLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise with a sense of sadness and outrage at the latest demonstration of unequal justice which has just come to us from Simi Valley. A predominantly white jury issued a verdict that we have forgotten was regularly issued by all white juries in the days of the Jim Crow South. That such a verdict could have been handed down in 1992 in southern California reminds us that racism is alive and all too well in our society. A jury's fear and hatred of blacks has led them to accept the most outrageous claims of the defense. They believed that the victim, Rodney King, deserved what had happened to him because he, and not his attackers, had it in his power to stop the beating at any time he wanted.

Mr. Speaker, George Orwell's 1984 is here in 1992. Just replace newspeak with new sight in which we are told that what we have seen is not reality when it is contradicted by the word of the police. The truth is turned upside down when a black man's evidence in court counts for nothing on the scales of justice when weighed against the denials of white cops.

Since we can not get justice in Simi Valley, I have called upon the Attorney General of the United States to accelerate the Justice Department's investigation in order to bring swift and effective prosecution in the Federal courts against the law officers who so outrageously violated the civil rights of Rodney King.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot afford to let this situation fester. The national government must show now its moral outrage at this terrible miscarriage of justice. We cannot be effective champions of democracy abroad if we tolerate this kind of undemocratic, racist administration of justice at home.

WASHINGTON, DC, April 30, 1992.

HON. WILLIAM P. BARR,  
Attorney General, U.S. Department of Justice,  
Washington, DC.

DEAR ATTORNEY GENERAL BARR: I am writing to express my dire concern about the decision in the Rodney King case in California. In view of such strong evidence of outrageous police behavior, I find it impossible to believe that such behavior will go unpunished.

I am, therefore, writing to ask you to intervene on the grounds that Mr. King's civil rights were violated. Because of the explosive nature of this case, I urge you to intervene right away. It is important for the public to know that the U.S. Department of Justice is concerned about the civil rights of all Americans—especially when they are unable to find relief in our criminal court system with such clear evidence of wrongdoing.

If you have any questions, please call me or have your staff call my Staff Counsel, E. Faye Williams at 202/225-1612.

Sincerely,

MERVYN M. DYMALLY

Chairman, Subcommittee on Judiciary and Education, Committee on District of Columbia.

**CBC BLASTS LOS ANGELES JURY VERDICT IN KING CASE—OUTRAGED AT TRAVESTY OF JUSTICE**

WASHINGTON, DC.—The Chairman of the twenty-six member Congressional Black Caucus, responded with anger and outrage on behalf of the Caucus on learning of the acquittal of the officers charged in the beating of Los Angeles motorist Rodney King. Calling the action a travesty of justice and a blot on the American jurisprudential system, Brooklyn Congressman Ed Towns assailed the decision as a callous disregard for justice and a failure to protect even the most basic human rights. Speaking from the nation's capital, Towns said: "This is an abomination—we have sent a message to the world that America will allow the total abridgement of the freedoms upon which she was founded—and the exacting of prejudice and racism in their most violent and virulent forms. This is a sad day for California—for America—and for people of conscience throughout the world. Apparently, for African Americans, a bloody assault captured on film does not violate this nation's standard of justice". He continued: "I am today requesting, on behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus, the commencing of an immediate investigation by the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice of the violation of federal civil rights laws in this case."

**TRIBUTE TO MACOMB COUNTY COUNCIL VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS**

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, tomorrow, May 1, marks a very proud day for all Veterans of Foreign Wars who reside in Michigan's 12th Congressional District, in Michigan and the United States. On this occasion, the Macomb County Council Veterans of Foreign Wars will be observing Loyalty Day with its annual parade.

The Loyalty Day Parade is in recognition of our troops' patriotism and bravery that has preserved American freedom and democracy worldwide.

The Macomb County Council Veterans of Foreign Wars for many years has held a parade in varying locations throughout Macomb County in recognition of this patriotic holiday.

This year Loyalty Day will serve as a prelude to the Vietnam Veterans of America, Region 5 POW/MIA Conference to be held May 2 in the 12th Congressional District. As long as there is a possibility any one of our soldiers is still alive we must do all we can to find them.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I believe that Loyalty Day has helped to instill in our children a feeling of pride in our country. On this special day, I ask that my colleagues join me in paying tribute to our POW/MIA's, veterans of all wars and the patriotic citizens of our community.

**TRIBUTE TO FATHER PAUL MARSZALEK**

**HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to bring to the attention of my colleagues an outstanding individual, Father Paul B. Marszalek, the pastor of St. Jane de Chantal Church in Chicago. He will be celebrating his 40th year of priesthood this Sunday, May 3, 1992.

There have been few who have given such extraordinary service to the church and community as Father Marszalek. He began his vocation by attending Five Holy Martyrs and Quigley Preparatory Seminary. In 1945, he entered St. Mary of the Lake Seminary in Mundelein, where he was ordained by the late Samuel Cardinal Stritch in 1952. After serving at the Transfiguration and Assumption Churches, Father Marszalek was appointed to the faculty of the Quigley Seminary South and took up residence at Immaculate Conception Church in South Chicago. Father Marszalek furthered his education earning a master of arts degree in classical languages from the University of Notre Dame. He resided at St. Cyril and Methodius Church in Back of the Yards for 13 years while teaching Latin, Greek, Polish, and religion at Quigley South.

In 1978, Father Marszalek was appointed pastor of St. Jane de Chantal. As a dedicated leader at St. Jane, he established the parish's St. Vincent de Paul Society and senior citizen organization and upgraded the building with the installation of air conditioning. Father Marszalek's initiative continues today as he is involved in setting up a parish pastoral council for the church.

Father Marszalek is compassionate and encouraging to all. His commitment to the church and his community is impressive and deserving of special recognition and honor. I am sure that my colleagues will join me in expressing congratulations to Father Marszalek for his many years of selfless dedication, loyalty, and priceless contributions to his community. I wish him the best of luck in years to come.

**PASTOR AGUERO TRANSFORMS OLD THEATER INTO NEW CHURCH**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the efforts of Pastor Oscar Aguero in transforming an old movie house, via faith and hard work, into a house of worship. Pastor Aguero along with his wife, Estela, looked at the charred, blackened and rundown building and saw the church that lay under the debris. Four years of work and prayer have given the now thriving church a permanent home. Jesucristo El Todopoderoso (Jesus Christ the All Powerful) has grown over years of struggle from 50 members to over 1,000. This church has demonstrated a strong

ministry to teenagers who now comprise a majority of its congregation. This story was recently recounted in the Miami Herald as an example of faith and renewal. That article follows:

**NEW CHURCH ATTRACTS TEEN MEMBERS**

(By Karla I. Guadamuz)

An abandoned movie theater in Hialeah has been transformed into a church that is attracting teenagers from throughout Northwest Dade.

After holding church services in overcrowded buildings and tents, Oscar Aguero began searching for a permanent home for his church, named Jesucristo El Todopoderoso (Jesus Christ the All Powerful).

Four years ago, Aguero and his wife, Estela, set their sights on the 30-year-old Wometco theater at 463 Hialeah Dr. "I fell in love with the building and knew we could turn it into a beautiful church," said Aguero, the church's pastor.

The work wasn't easy. Parts of the building had been burned and the sticky, black floor needed to be replaced. The dark walls and dim lights made the task seem endless.

With an assist from church members, the Agueros painted the walls with a rainbow of colors and put bright rugs on the floor. Wooden chairs replaced the old ones and the dim lights disappeared.

Since then, the church has grown from 50 members to more than 1,000—the majority teenagers. Pictures of church members and local school children hang outside the church in the old movie display cabinet.

Miami Beach residents Cesar and Mabel Dijkstra heard Aguero on a local radio station and have been going to church ever since.

Roberto Badillo drives from Homestead every Sunday to attend services. "There are many churches in Homestead, but I feel comfortable here," he said.

The church plans to host various activities for the community.

"This is home," Aguero said. "I only hope to continue serving the community and helping those that are looking for a church like ours."

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to commend the Pastor Aguero, his wife Estela and all members of Jesucristo El Todopoderoso for their inspiring story of faith and dedication. Theirs is a story of renewal, of people as well as buildings, that stands as a model to others.

**HONORING AUSTIN & BELL FUNERAL HOME, ONE OF TENNESSEE'S OLDEST COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS**

**HON. BOB CLEMENT**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. CLEMENT. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize today a landmark business in the history of Tennessee.

Before our Nation would add Texas as a State, and while Andrew Jackson was still a national figure, Marion Henry started a business which would become Austin & Bell Funeral Home. It remains a family business 150 years later, and is the oldest family funeral home in Tennessee.

Mr. Henry came to the funeral business in the Turnersville community in 1842 as a sideline to his regular trade as a cabinet maker. In those days, in addition to building furniture, cabinet shops made caskets and buried the dead. Mr. Henry later relocated to the county seat of Springfield, TN and his business flourished.

He was eventually succeeded by his two sons, Joe and W.T. Henry, and the company became widely known for its professional service and stylish livery equipment.

Theirs was one of the few firms to operate with two hearses and two fine teams of horses, one black and one white. One hearse had metal wheels for rough rural roads and the other had rubber wheels to accommodate the smoother paved streets of town.

When the firm was 100 years old in 1942, it merged with another established business, Austin and James Funeral Home, and the partnership relocated to a lovely 19th century dwelling in Springfield, which remains its current location.

Many renovations over the last 50 years have transformed Austin & Bell into one of the most modern and comfortable facilities of its kind in the State. It currently is comprised of 29,000 square feet of operating space and is fully handicapped-accessible.

In spite of the many modern touches, Austin & Bell still maintains its links to the past through such touches as maintaining the 100-year-old coach lights at the entrance which were originally mounted on the Henry & Bell horse-drawn hearse.

Today, the firm is operated by Susie Austin, widow of Tom Austin, and her son Tommy, Carney Bell, and his son, Robert Henry "Bob" Bell, the great-great grandson of Marion Henry. Their staff consists of eight funeral directors and several clerical workers and assistants. Four of the funeral directors are licensed embalmers.

In spite of the many progressive changes instituted over the years, Austin & Bell Funeral Home is still operated by people who believe in the time-honored values of their ancestors who first established the traditions of dignified, caring service and personal attention. These traditions have become the hallmarks of this great company.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to salute this historic firm that has for so long occupied a respected place in our community.

#### INTRODUCTION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 472, GRANTING THE PRESIDENT LINE-ITEM VETO AUTHORITY

SPEECH OF

**HON. CALVIN DOOLEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. DOOLEY. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced House Joint Resolution 472, which proposes an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to grant the President line-item veto authority.

Allowing the President to line out unnecessary expenditures from the Federal budget

would require the Chief Executive and Congress to be more accountable for how taxpayer dollars are spent.

The line-item veto is an attack on the kind of pork barrel spending that routinely takes place in the darkened eleventh hour of the appropriations process. Properly exercised, it cuts frivolous spending and puts the executive and legislative branches of government on record about specific expenditures called into question.

Pork barrel spending isn't the sole culprit for our massive Federal budget deficit, but it is an expensive drain on our country's long-term financial vitality.

House Joint Resolution 472 is slightly different from other line-item veto plans currently under consideration in Congress. It would allow the President's line-item rescissions to be overridden with a three-fifths majority vote of the House and Senate, as opposed to the two-thirds majority necessary to override other vetoes.

Under such a system, it would be easier to override a veto of an appropriations item, but not so easy that an override would be commonplace. A President would line out spending considered the most dubious; Congress could override those line-item decisions, but every member would be on record about supporting or opposing itemized spending.

The line-item veto is an idea worthy of serious consideration and would be another step toward fiscal responsibility. I urge my colleagues to support House Joint Resolution 472.

#### TRIBUTE TO GEORGE J. LISTER ON HIS RETIREMENT AS CHIEF OF THE BELLEVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT

**HON. ROBERT A. ROE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. ROE. Mr. Speaker, on Friday, May 8, 1992 the friends of George J. Lister will host a gala affair in his honor at the Chandelier Restaurant in Belleville, NJ. This tribute will mark the occasion of his retirement as chief of the Belleville Police Department after serving 11 years in that capacity and almost 40 years with the department.

Chief Lister fulfilled a childhood dream in pursuing a career in law enforcement. He followed in the rich tradition established by his grandfather, Officer James Dunn and his uncle, Detective Thomas Dunn, who both served with distinction in the Belleville Police Department. He was inspired to this noble calling through their achievements as well as those of his boyhood neighbor, former Belleville Police Chief Michael Flynn.

Mr. Speaker, a career in law enforcement is extremely rewarding, involving so much more than protecting the citizenry and upholding law and order. It is the policeman who is literally always on duty, anxious to lend assistance whenever that may be necessary. Helping a motorist with a flat tire, a senior citizen crossing the street, or a child who cannot find their parent are just some of the services provided

by the men and women who wear the uniform so proudly. It was in this very spirit that George J. Lister upheld the finest traditions of the Belleville Police Department.

George J. Lister joined the Belleville Police Department in November 1952. He worked his way up through the ranks and was appointed chief in 1981. He is also a former past president of the Essex County Police Chief Association.

The good people of Belleville, which lies in the heart of my Eighth Congressional District, will truly miss the outstanding contributions that George J. Lister has made to their community. Through his leadership and guidance, the citizens of Belleville were assured of a strong public safety program.

Mr. Speaker, it is indeed appropriate that we reflect on the deeds and achievements of George J. Lister, who has contributed so much to the quality of life of his fellow citizens. It gives me great pleasure in joining you to honor this great American for his august service to the town of Belleville.

#### FIFTY YEARS OF MEMORIES FOR BISCAYNE ELEMENTARY

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the faculty and students of Biscayne Elementary, past and present, on the occasion of their school's golden anniversary. Now led by principal Carlos Fernandez, Biscayne Elementary has seen dynamic change in the community it serves. This history was recounted by the Miami Herald in the following article:

#### ANNIVERSARY BRINGS STUDENTS, TEACHERS BACK TO SCHOOL (By Aaron S. Rubin)

Former students and educators returned to Biscayne Elementary School on Thursday to celebrate the school's 50th anniversary and break ground on a new wing of classrooms.

Mirroring the Miami Beach population, Biscayne has changed in 50 years: From once teaching mainly Jewish students and seasonal visitors, it now serves a predominantly Hispanic, less affluent student body.

The school, 800 77th St., offers English classes for speakers of other languages. It houses four pre-kindergarten programs, including two Head Start portable classrooms. Principal Carlos Fernandez said. And in the past several years, Biscayne has grown from less than 1,000 students to almost 1,200.

Ethel Stratton, a teacher who retired in 1989 after 42 years at Biscayne, had perhaps the best perspective.

"I saw it grow from a very small school," she said, remembering periods when Biscayne rented space in a neighboring synagogue to accommodate students. "Now it has expanded beyond anything in the past."

A \$1.7 million construction project will redo school offices and add five new classrooms, a lounge and work room for teachers. But the construction won't take away from the character of the existing school, one official promised.

"There's a real tradition about Biscayne Elementary," said Marvin Weiner, super-

intendent of the school system's second region, which includes Miami Beach. "It is still a beautiful building, and that will never change."

On Thursday, students buried a time capsule and sang and danced for alumni, former teachers and the past principal. The students then crammed into the auditorium, draped in blue and yellow streamers and banners, to celebrate the anniversary.

Former teachers recalled the school's past glories. Prominent in their memories was a six-year period in the 1970s when Biscayne students led Dade County in math test scores.

Former Principal Harriet Glick gave students two homework assignments.

The first: "Grow up to be wonderful, healthy, happy productive citizens."

The second: Call the school in 48 years and leave a phone number so administrators can be in touch about plans for a 100th anniversary celebration.

"When you're here, give those of us who aren't here a thought," Glick said.

Students said they liked the 50th anniversary celebration.

"You can hear the history about the school. All the old teachers from past history—the '60s—came," said fifth-grader Carlos Aguilera, 11.

Classmate Oscar Castaneda, 10, also enjoyed learning about the school's early days.

"It's nice," he said. "We get to see the teachers who taught here then."

Stratton, the retired teacher, said she savored her time at Biscayne.

"It was fun," she said. "It kept me young."

Mr. Speaker, I congratulate Principal Fernandez and his school for 50 years of service to the community and join with former Principal Harriet Glick in looking forward to the next 50 years.

# **SALUTING CLARENCE AND PHYLLIS JAMISON ON THE OCCASION OF THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY**

## **HON. LOUIS STOKES**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. STOKES. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize two notable members of the Cleveland community, Lt. Col. Clarence C. Jamison (retired) and Mrs. Phyllis Jamison, who are celebrating their golden wedding anniversary on April 30, 1992. On Saturday, May 2, 1992, family and friends will gather at Vernon's on Shaker Square in Cleveland for a grand reception highlighting this momentous occasion. I am proud to salute Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clarence Jamison as they begin this special anniversary celebration. They have shared a lifetime of experiences together and I am proud to note for my colleagues today some of those experiences.

Mr. Speaker, it was in January 1941 that the War Department announced the formation of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, a black flying unit, to be trained at Tuskegee, AL. Lt. Col. Clarence Jamison, who was reared in the Cleveland area, completed his flight training at Tuskegee Airfield and became one of the first African-American pilots to be commissioned in the Army Air Corps.

The Tuskegee Flyers or Lonely Eagles, as they called themselves, became a respected group of fighter pilots, proving to the world that blacks could fly in combat with the best of pilots from any nation. They began as the 99th Pursuit Squadron and later became the 99th Fighter Squadron.

As an original member of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, Lieutenant Colonel Jamison flew combat missions over North Africa and Italy during World War II. I am proud to report that as the bomber escort group that protected American bombers on their missions deep into Europe, the 99th Squadron never lost a bomber to enemy fighters. It was the 99th Pursuit Squadron that also helped to pave the way for other black Air Corps units, including fighter, bomber and composite squadrons and groups.

During his distinguished military career, Jamison not only helped to dispel the myth that African-Americans were not qualified to fly military aircraft, but he assisted in the integration of Air Force bases around the country. He served his country with distinction and is the recipient of numerous awards and honors for his military accomplishments.

Following his military career, Lieutenant Col. Jamison returned to the Cleveland community. He continued his career in public service with the Social Security Administration, retiring in 1986 as manager of the University Circle Office.

Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Phyllis Jamison traveled with her husband on all noncombat military assignments through the United States and the World. She played an active role in the Officer Wives Club and often, as the wife of the senior black officer, she helped other African-American wives adjust to military life.

Mrs. Jamison also enjoyed a career as a teacher and successfully earned her master's degree. During his career, she held teaching positions in Massachusetts and Michigan. She also served as a junior high school teacher and guidance counselor in the Cleveland Public schools for nearly 20 years.

Both Lieutenant Colonel Jamison and his wife have been strong and positive role models for their family. They are proud parents of two children, Michal J. Offutt of El Cerrito, CA, and Clarence Jamison, Jr., of Wilmington, DE. They are also the proud grandparents of four children.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud of my association with the Jamison family. I take this opportunity to extend my best wishes to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Clarence Jamison as they mark their golden wedding anniversary. They have much to celebrate and I wish them a lifetime of continued happiness and success.

# **THE LONG ISLAND CENTER FOR BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN HONORS SEVEN OUTSTANDING CITIZENS**

## **HON. JAMES H. SCHEUER**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. SCHEUER. Mr. Speaker, there is an organization in my district of Nassau County, NY, which is opening doors for women in the

business world. The Long Island Center for Business and Professional Women provides a much-needed resource for these aspiring entrepreneurs. On May 7, this group is holding its 13th Annual Achievers' Awards dinner honoring seven outstanding citizens from Long Island. I would like to pay tribute to these women, and to the center itself.

The 1992 honorees have displayed distinction in a variety of fields. The award for excellence in business goes to Robin Cohen, a senior vice president and division head in charge of real estate lending at EAB. In education, Patricia Hill Williams is honored for her work as an educational administrator at the State University of New York, College of Technology at Farmingdale. Joan Gittleson, who manages her own financial planning firm, Joan Gittleson Consultants, is cited as entrepreneur of the year. In medicine, the honoree is Cathleen L. Raggio for her work as the head of the pediatric orthopaedic spine section at Long Island Jewish Medical Center. In law, Beryl San Blauston is honored, a tenured law professor at the City University of New York [CUNY] Law School at Queens College. The award for community service excellence goes to Suzy Dalton Sonenberg, the executive director of the Long Island Community Foundation.

These honorees reflect the increasing numbers of women who have earned distinction in the professional world. Unfortunately, women still encounter obstacles which can hinder their professional development, particularly at the management level. The Long Island Center for Business and Professional Women is important because it helps women break through these barriers. We should congratulate the center, and these distinguished women, for a job well done.

## **BOLD LOUISVILLE**

## **HON. ROMANO L. MAZZOLI**

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. MAZZOLI. Mr. Speaker, I submit for the attention of our colleagues an editorial from the Christian Science Monitor which details how Louisville and Jefferson County are addressing two of the Nation's toughest social and economic issues: school desegregation and economic development.

Under the leadership of Louisville Mayor Jerry Abramson, and Jefferson County Judge Dave Armstrong, Louisville and Jefferson County have used the Federal Urban Enterprise Zone Tax Credit to draw industry to Jefferson County. I believe that the Urban Enterprise Zone Tax Credit is a very worthwhile proposal and hope that it will be passed, either on its own, or as part of another tax package, during this Congress.

[From the Christian Science Monitor, Apr. 7, 1992]

## **BOLD LOUISVILLE**

Like many other American cities, Louisville, Ky., has been grappling with two of the nation's most perplexing challenges: school desegregation and economic decline.

Though their basic problems are much alike, few other cities appear to have en-

joyed the degree of success achieved by the Kentucky metropolis.

Neal Pierce, veteran chronicler of America's cities and states, calls it "a thought-provoking model for cities and regions whose leaders feel as if they've slipped their moorings and lost control \* \* \*"

Consider school desegregation and its notorious companion, busing: More than a decade after a federal court order merged the mostly white Jefferson County school system with Louisville's majority-black city schools, the county is embarking on a new venture aimed at deemphasizing busing of elementary school children but maintaining a policy of having no school with less than 15 percent or more than 50 percent black students.

One apparent reason for optimism on the part of Superintendent Donald Ingwerson and his staff is that, in the last decade, some 16,000 black families have moved to the suburbs, an unprecedented migration.

Dr. Ingwerson has been named 1992 Superintendent of the Year by the American Association of School Administrators.

Another key facet of the Louisville-Jefferson County success story is imaginative use of the Federal Urban Enterprise Zone program to help revitalize the county's industrial sector. It has been charged that federal requirements were violated by going outside the inner city. But admirers say it is innovative—and it works.

The story is not over, and no one is claiming that the Louisville-Jefferson County area has solved all its social and economic problems. But the combination of bold leadership and willingness to assay innovative initiatives can still result in success.

## DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

### HON. BILL GREEN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. GREEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to share the remarks of my friend, Benjamin Meed, chairman of the Days of Remembrance and member of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council, at today's Days of Remembrance national civic ceremony. In addition to Mr. Meed's opening remarks, it is my hope that you will appreciate his touching introductory comments to welcome poet Czeslaw Milosz.

REMARKS BY BENJAMIN MEED, CHAIRMAN,  
DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE

Distinguished guests, once again we have come together in this Hall of Democracy to remember; to stand together in tribute to the memory of the 6 million Jews and millions of others who were murdered in the Holocaust; to recall the heroic ghetto fighters and resisters; and to honor the liberators and rescuers.

We meet at a time of great changes. From Johannesburg to Saint Petersburg, there is a new sense of freedom. From Berlin to Vladivostok, the physical and psychological walls dividing peoples have fallen. There is also hope for peace in the Middle East.

But, if there is reason for optimism, there is also reason for deep concern. Blind nationalism, antisemitism, and new forms of Nazism are gathering forces across Europe, and even here in the United States. It is more critical than ever to remember the Holocaust and to draw upon its vital lessons.

We, the Holocaust generation, share our trauma, not to divide, but to unite. We remind the world of the human capacity for evil, not to dwell on darkness, but to energize the struggle to overcome it.

We are grateful that many people have joined with us in this promise never to forget; the promise to remember the millions who were murdered out of senseless hatred. And to remember them as individuals—each with a name, a mind, and a sacred soul. The most recent expression of this commitment to remember was in Argentina, and to the people of Argentina and their President, we say thank you with all our hearts.

As we meet here in this great Hall today, we survivors recall the world as it was fifty years ago, in 1942. It was the year when the Wannsee Conference was called to coordinate the elimination of all the Jews of Europe—the "final solution." It was the year when millions were murdered in the killing centers of Auschwitz-Birkenau, Treblinka, Majdanek, Belzec, Sobibor—and in so many others. It was the year when the Jewish children of Lodz were gassed and murdered at Chelmno. And it was the year when the free world received irrefutable evidence of the extermination program—and did nothing to stop it.

We remember that the murderers were small in number; the victims, many, many more; but the bystanders were the largest group of all. They saw, and did not act; they witnessed, and did not protest. The cost of such silence, such indifference, is beyond measure.

If the greatest weapon in the endless battle for human decency is vigilance, our greatest ally is education. Today, a powerful documentation and educational center is rising only a few blocks away. In 358 days, the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum will open its doors to the public. As the winds of change continue to sweep the world, let this institution stand, not only as a warning beacon against the perils of hatred and prejudice, but also, as a brilliant light of hope for humankind, a symbol of learning and remembrance for all generations to come.

Thank you.

#### INTRODUCTION OF CZESLAW MILOSZ

It was a Sunday morning in the Spring of 1943. I stood with many others in Krasinski Square, on the "Aryan" side of Warsaw, only a few hundred feet from the wall of the Jewish ghetto. I had just come out of church, a requirement for my assumed identity. I watched a carousel in the Square turn round and round, carrying riders who were laughing and singing along with the music. But my heart was breaking. For before my eyes, the entire Warsaw ghetto was in flames. My friends, my comrades were being rounded up and murdered. The music blurred the sound of rifle shots and explosions, but nothing could mask the smoke rising from burning buildings behind the ghetto wall.

I thought I was alone in my sorrow. But there was another young man watching these events, a young man who did not share my heritage, but who did share my outrage and despair.

Our eyes may have met on that day, or maybe not. Only by reading of poem many years later his presence in that place and at that time was made known to me.

Since those terrible days in Warsaw, the world has recognized this young man as a gifted author and champion of the human spirit. In 1980, he received the Nobel Prize in Literature.

And, today, in our beloved new homeland, the United States, our lives at last have touched directly.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is my honor to introduce to you, the great poet, Czeslaw Milosz.

## AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT, IT'S THE LAW

### HON. LINDSAY THOMAS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. THOMAS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, as all of my colleagues know, we are blessed in this institution with a cadre of hard-working, underpaid staff assistants who we lean upon and depend upon. They do much of the work in the trenches of public service, while we get most of the credit.

Recently, when I was unable to accept the invitation of an important group in Savannah because of the congressional sessions, I asked my legislative counsel, Mr. Percy Williams, to go in my stead. The sponsors of the event were the National Federation of the Blind, the Savannah Association for the Blind, the City of Savannah, and the Living Independently is For Everyone Organization.

At my request, Percy authored remarks of his own choosing on the subject, "Americans with Disabilities Act, It's the Law."

Because of the power of Percy's message, I strongly commend it to the attention of all of my colleagues in the House:

#### REMARKS OF ATTORNEY PERCY WILLIAMS

I deeply appreciate the opportunity to speak with you. I believe that it is truly a rare and fortunate confluence of time and circumstance that brings me before a handsome audience such as this, on an auspicious occasion like the one we are here to celebrate.

Thank you Judy Winters for talking with me and allowing me to come speak with you. Thank you Lindsay Thomas for your willingness to unchain me from my desk and for letting me come to this beautiful city.

It's good to be back home.

A wise teacher once told a story about a man that went to his neighbor at midnight. His neighbor did not want to be roused from his bed, but because of the persistent knocking the neighbor got up and answered the call.

Another famous individual took up this story, and although the story relates to prayer, he related midnight to the times in which we live.

Midnight is the time in which everything loses its distinctiveness. There is no black and white—only subtle shades of gray.

It seems that in today's world, we are in a midnight existence. We have taken Einstein's theory of relativity, and applied it to our moral and social order. No right or wrong, no sense of striving, no collective desire to do better.

As a result, when great aspirations are conceived, they are immediately subjected to a bottom-line analysis. And there it stops. Our dreams are deferred and our ideas intimidated.

That is the key word here, "intimidation." Intimidation was a reality that profoundly influenced my life.

I grew up in Orangeburg, South Carolina. My parents were college teachers at South Carolina State, at that time the only state-supported African-American institution in South Carolina.

The college was doing well in the early 1960's, in part, because of the State's desire to enforce its separate but equal policy.

About that time, there were a number of black students that wanted to go to law school. The only law school in the State was at University of South Carolina.

Eager to keep blacks out of the University, the State legislature created a law school at South Carolina State. That's called intimidation.

Frederick Douglas once said "Power makes no concession without demand."

The students were incensed at the treatment they were receiving. So they organized a boycott, demanding the rights of access they saw guaranteed in the Constitution.

The city's businesses, though not understanding the aspirations of a group shut out of mainstream society, understood a boycott. You see, this affected their bottom line.

They demanded that state and local police forces do something about it.

About this time, several students went to a bowling alley next to campus. They were turned away because of their color.

Students demonstrated, and the police were sent in. My grandmother, Mrs. Harriet Stone, visiting from Savannah, noted to my mother that we had "protection" ringing the campus.

Everyone in my household knew what that meant. There was a difference between "protectors" and "protection." The key word is intimidation.

Students continued demonstrating on the grounds of the campus. A confrontation ensued, and the highway patrol opened fire.

This all happened in February, 1968. My brother and sister were in high school during this time. On the night that the shooting took place, my brother, Russell, had been in town with the high school choir. He made it home safely. Some others did not.

Three students were killed. Many others were wounded. At the hospital, doctors removed bullets from injured students. It has been reported that some of them had bullets in the bottoms of their feet.

They had been running away when they were shot.

That summer, we moved to Savannah. I got here just in time for busing.

The key word is "integration."

In April of 1968, Dr. Martin Luther King was shot. He had been trying to get people a seat on the bus. Oh, it was okay to have folks on the bus, just keep them "separate but equal."

After his death, the question was posed, "At what cost integration?"

This time, the bottom line was being examined not in dollars and cents, but in guns and bullets, in assaults and assassinations, in life and death.

If all integration meant was trading life for a seat on the bus, the cost was too high.

But more was at stake. Inherent in the fight for access, was the struggle for freedom. Freedom of association and the bill of rights do not have a price tag. The fight for access is the battle for what is truly American.

That's what makes the ADA right. It is not the "Act," the fact that this has become the law of the land. It is not the "Disability," the fact that those who seek access have already overcome barrier after barrier to participate in the life we take for granted. It is the "American."

It is American to open up your business so that all can patronize it. It is American for the doors of economic opportunity to be opened to all people. It is American for folks to be able to ride on the bus.

Dr. King knew it. And the cost was not too high. The students at South Carolina State knew it, and the cost was not too high.

If Frederick Douglas were here, he would be amazed. I would turn to him and tell him, "We got the ADA, and not a shot was fired."

Lastly, let me say that it has been a delight to work with Congressman Thomas. Those of you who don't know him, you are missing out.

He will be stepping down at the end of the year. So I don't say these things so that I will get a job promotion next year. He won't be in Congress.

But I did want to close by giving you some idea of the issues we will be working on in this final year. The key word is "information."

The first is H. Res. 272, a resolution to call on the film industry to work to develop technology to make films accessible to the hearing impaired.

We will also be looking at President Bush's move to suspend the writing of all regulations for 90 days, and we are keeping an eye on Congressional action on the Equal Remedies Act of 1991, which would address the damages applicable against all those who intentionally discriminate against Americans.

As an attorney, I am particularly interested in Barrier Awareness Day, a proclamation introduced by Congressman Taylor of North Carolina, and supported by one of the largest legal fraternities.

You may be aware of the Disabled Homebuyer's Help Act of 1992. Passage of this bill would mean that totally disabled taxpayers who have to move for medical reasons would have an exclusion from taxation on the gain that they realize on the sale of their homes.

I mention these as information, because although the ADA represents a watershed, it is not a plateau. It is not a "we have arrived bill."

It is a skeletal framework. Only you can make the dry bones of this bill live by fleshing out your commitment to ensuring that the rights of all Americans take precedence in your understanding, in your businesses, and in your lives.

Thank you Judy Winters for having me and may God bless you in all of your endeavors.

# SISTER DOROTHY ANN KELLY HONORED FOR 20 YEARS OF SERVICE AT THE COLLEGE OF NEW ROCHELLE

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mrs. LOWEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary educational leader. As president of the College of New Rochelle for 20 years, Sister Dorothy Ann Kelly has worked tirelessly for the students of that fine institution and the community at large.

I know I join many others in honoring this remarkable woman who began at the college as a student, receiving her bachelor's degree in 1951. She received a master's degree from the Catholic University and a doctorate from Notre Dame University. Sister Dorothy Ann Kelly has enriched the lives of the students who have been fortunate to attend the College of New Rochelle. She has brought dedication,

commitment, and vision to the college, and in doing so inspired thousands of individuals to pursue academic excellence and to commit themselves to achieve their full potential.

At a time when there is so much talk about our Nation's crisis in education, people like Sister Dorothy Ann give us reason for hope. She is, indeed, a leader in the development of sound educational policies for our Nation. I have been fortunate to have had the benefit of her immense reservoir of knowledge as she has been a close and trusted advisor. Indeed, her guidance has been instrumental in my pursuit of a number of important initiatives through the House Education and Labor Committee.

But while we celebrate her 20 years as president of the College of New Rochelle, we know that her leadership and dedication extend far beyond that campus. She has served on the board of directors of the New Rochelle Community Fund, the Ursuline School in New Rochelle, and the New Rochelle Hospital. Sister Dorothy Ann has become a national leader in the field of higher education, serving as a trustee of the Catholic University, a director of the American Council on Education, and on the executive committee of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America. In addition, she has been the chairperson of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, and board member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Through all of these organizations, Sister Dorothy Ann Kelly's expertise and skills have benefited many throughout our community and this Nation.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to join others in recognizing Sister Dorothy Ann for her commitment to improving education and to serving our society at large. I know that she has dedicated herself to our young people, working tirelessly to improve opportunities to permit them to fulfill their potential. Our Nation faces critical decisions about our future and our competitiveness in the years ahead, and we will need innovative, energetic leaders like Sister Dorothy Ann Kelly to guide us.

Mr. Speaker, we salute Sister Dorothy Ann for the strength of her convictions and the wealth of her abilities. I know my colleagues join me in thanking her for her two decades of service to the College of New Rochelle and wishing her the best as she continues to serve the college and the community.

# THE SANTA MARIA AIRPORT GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

HON. ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. LAGOMARSINO. Mr. Speaker, today I rise in recognition of a facility in my congressional district that has not only helped me in all my years of service to Santa Barbara County, but has been an important part of the Santa Maria community for five decades. The Santa Maria airport will celebrate 50 years of service to the area on the weekend of May 15-17.

The airport's role over the years has been unique. It is, in a way, a focal point of the community's mystique: globally accessible, yet purposefully small. In this time of rapid change, it serves as an historic anchor in this family-based, American community.

The Santa Maria airport serves local businesses by providing access for overnight mail service; it aids health care facilities with rapid transport for both patients and medical supplies; and it plays a key role in national defense and law enforcement efforts in the area. There is no doubt about the importance of the airport to the surrounding community, and Santa Maria plans a golden anniversary celebration to commemorate the occasion.

For 18 years now, I have been commuting almost weekly between the district and Washington, DC, keeping in touch with my constituents' views. The Santa Maria airport has been a mainstay of my travel itinerary through the years, and I have always been pleased with the service they provide. I urge my colleagues to join me in wishing a successful celebration for the airport's first 50 years, with many more years of service to come.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday April 30, 1992

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, through the following statement, I am making my financial net worth as of March 31, 1992, a matter of public record. I have filed similar statements for each of the 13 preceding years I have served in the Congress:

#### Assets—Real property:

Single family residence at 609 Ft. Williams Parkway, City of Alexandria, Virginia, at assessed valuation. (Assessed at \$619,400.00) Ratio of assessed to market value: 100 percent. (Unencumbered) ..... \$619,400.00

Condominium at N76 W14726 North Point Drive, Village of Menomonee Falls, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at assessor's estimated market value. (Unencumbered) ..... 78,700.00

Undivided 25/44ths interest in single family residence at N52 W32654 Maple Lane, Village of Chenequa, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, at 25/44ths of assessor's estimated market value of \$294,900. (Unencumbered) ..... 167,556.81

Total real property ..... 865,656.81

#### 1992 DISCLOSURE

Common and preferred stock	No. of shares	Per share	Value
Firstar Corp	338	\$49.88	\$16,857.75
American Telephone & Telegraph	483,354	40.75	19,696.68
American Information Technologies	155,144	56.50	8,765.64
Bell Atlantic Corp	203,564	41.50	8,447.91
Bell South Corp	231,288	45.00	10,407.96
NYNEX, Inc	106,592	71.13	7,581.36
Pacific Telesis, Inc	148	38.13	5,642.50
Southwest Bell, Inc	159,079	57.50	9,147.04
U.S. West, Inc	211,121	34.13	7,204.50
Tenneco Corp	689,576	38.88	26,807.27
Newell Corp	838	45.13	37,814.75

#### 1992 DISCLOSURE—Continued

Common and preferred stock	No. of shares	Per share	Value
General Mills, Inc	1,440	65.25	93,960.00
Kellogg Corp	1,600	57.63	92,200.00
Dunn & Bradstreet, Inc	2,000	56.13	112,250.00
Halliburton Company	1,000	23.00	23,000.00
Kimberly-Clark Corp	34,952	53.13	1,856,825.00
Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing	500	88.75	44,375.00
Exxon Corp	2,132	54.75	116,727.00
Amoco Corp	1,162	42.88	49,820.75
Eastman Kodak	1,080	40.63	43,875.00
General Electric Co	1,075	75.75	81,431.25
General Motors Corp	408	36.63	14,943.00
Merck & Co., Inc	5,213	147.13	766,962.63
Warner Lambert Co	952	63.75	60,690.00
Sears Roebuck & Co	200	44.88	8,975.00
Ogden Corp	910	22.38	20,361.25
International Business Machines, Inc	418	83.50	34,903.00
Sandusky Voting Trust	26	123.00	3,198.00
Monsanto Corporation	1,422	64.50	91,719.00
E.I. DuPont de Nemours Corp	450	47.63	21,431.25
Wisconsin Energy Corp	512	37.00	18,944.00
Abbott Laboratories, Inc	1,800	61.00	109,800.00
Bank One Corp	1,551	46.38	71,927.63
Unisys, Inc. Preferred	100	28.13	2,812.50
Benton County Mining Company	333		
Total common and preferred stocks			3,899,504.60

Life insurance policies	Face	Surrender
Northwestern Mutual No. 4378000	\$12,000.00	\$22,451.85
Northwestern Mutual No. 4574061	30,000.00	53,598.62
Massachusetts Mutual No. 4116575	10,000.00	4,777.61
Massachusetts Mutual No. 4228344	100,000.00	94,588.63
Old Line Life Ins. No. 5-1607059L	175,000.00	17,968.20
Total life insurance policies		193,384.91

Bank and savings and loan accounts	Account No.	Balance
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., checking account	0046-2366	\$2,718.96
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., preferred savings	4158-8070	31,035.61
Bank One, Milwaukee, N.A., regular savings	497-525	675.73
Valley Bank, N.A., Hartland, WI, checking account	03056664-06	1,455.35
Valley Bank, N.A., Hartland, WI, savings	03056544-11	560.86
Burke & Herbert Bank, Alexandria, VA, checking account	601-301-5	1,555.09
Federated Bank, FSB, Butler, WI, IRA accounts		36,636.29
Total bank and savings and loan accounts		74,637.89

#### 1992 disclosure

Miscellaneous:	Value
1985 Pontiac 6000 automobile—blue book retail value	\$2,976.00
1991 Buick Century automobile—blue book retail value	11,600.00
Office furniture & equipment (estimated)	1,000.00
Furniture, clothing & personal property (estimated)	125,000.00
Stamp collection (estimated)	32,000.00
Interest in Wisconsin retirement fund	41,260.84
Deposits in Congressional Retirement Fund	69,253.43
Deposits in Federal Thrift Savings Plan	31,278.13
Traveller's checks	6,350.00

20 ft. Manitou pontoon boat & 35 hp Force outboard motor (estimated)	5,200.00
Total miscellaneous	325,918.40
Total assets	5,359,102.61

#### Liabilities:

Sovran Mortgage Company, Richmond, VA, on Alexandria, VA residence, loan No. 564377	175,282.66
Miscellaneous charge accounts (estimated)	2,000.00
Total liabilities	177,282.66
Net worth	5,181,819.95

#### Statement of 1991 taxes paid:

Federal income tax	54,039.00
Wisconsin income tax	17,074.00
Menomonee Falls, WI property tax	2,078.64
Chenequa, WI property tax	8,066.94
Alexandria, VA property tax	6,811.31

I further declare that I am trustee of a trust established under the will of my late father, Frank James Sensenbrenner, Sr., for the benefit of my sister, Margaret A. Sensenbrenner, and of my two sons, F. James Sensenbrenner, III and Robert Alan Sensenbrenner. I am further the direct beneficiary of two trusts, but have no control over the assets of either trusts. My wife, Cheryl Warren Sensenbrenner, and I are trustees of separate trusts established for the benefit of our sons and also are custodians of accounts established for the benefit of each son under the uniform Gifts to Minors Act. Also, I am neither an officer nor a director of any corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin or of any other state or foreign country.

F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.  
Member of Congress.

#### STEELE REEDER HELPS SOUTH FLORIDA'S INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE

### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize Mr. Steele Reeder, president of Florida Customs Brokers & Forwarders Association. In an increasingly integrated global economy, the well-being and livelihoods are dependent on the smooth and efficient transit of goods across national boundaries. Mr. Reeder's family has been helping international commerce into south Florida for over a half a century. A recent article in International Business Chronicle highlighted the scope and importance of Mr. Reeder's work in an article entitled "Steele Reeder: Smoothing the way." The article reads as follows:

Steele Reeder, president of the Florida Customs Brokers & Forwarders Association Inc., is faithful to his family's pioneering spirit.

Long before this town awakened to its role as the gateway of the Americas, his father

founded a business that went beyond domestic interests. In 1940, Howard S. Reeder started a custom-brokerage service as an added service to his stevedoring company. His business, only the second of its kind in Miami, was located in the building presently known as the Freedom Tower. The Port of Miami was just across the street.

When Steele started working in his father's company in 1962, his father had long discarded the stevedoring business and was totally focused on being a customhouse broker and international freight forwarder.

"We were possibly five employees, and I was handling the outside work, which I suppose made me a messenger," says Steele Reeder, now the president of Howard S. Reeder, Inc.

The senior Reeder, who'd come to Miami in the early 1900s from Tennessee, died about five years ago, some years after retiring and leaving Steele and his brother in charge of the company.

"My father was a patient and understanding individual, and I found it very easy to learn the business," says Reeder. "The Customs Service at that point was very instructive, and had the means and the time to answer questions I learned on the job."

Howard S. Reeder, Inc., is the most reputable custom-brokerage business in south Florida, says Alberto J. Marino president of Almar International, custom brokers and international freight forwarders, in Miami.

Speaking of Reeder's involvement in the customs-brokers association, Marino says, "Steele is a very dedicated man to this industry. Every time we have a problem with U.S. Customs, he will bring it up with them and get it solved for the benefit of everyone concerned. He gets things done."

Reeder's main business is handling entry documents for perishable goods shipped into the United States from all over the world, through ports and airports in Miami, Ft. Lauderdale, West Palm Beach, Tampa and Key West.

The company also does considerable business handling entries for pleasure boats imported into the United States. And this, Reeder's favorite part of the business, takes him to ports all over the country.

"You have to physically go to where the boat is to make the entries. Dealing with a man and his yacht is different from dealing with his business. This is his toy and he doesn't want any delay or problems," says Reeder, who is himself an avid yachtsman.

Tremendous values are involved in these entries through Customs. The \$21 million *Destiny*, made by Feadship in Holland, was the most expensive yacht Reeder has ever handled. Among other famous boats he's helped bring in is Malcom Forbes' yacht *The Highlander*.

"There's a lot more to entering a yacht than entering a load of shrimp," Reeder says.

Not that perishable goods require less attention. It's a 24-hour, seven day-a-week job. "We have people on duty around the clock," Reeder says. "When the cargo comes by air, it has to be released immediately because it's not frozen."

Howard S. Reeder's main office is still near the port, a few blocks away from its original site. A second office is located at the Miami International Airport.

Reeder still believes in keeping his company a family business, even though it's grown considerably and now hires about 30 people. "We offer that personal service that's becoming unique in this day and age," Reeder says. "We think it's a successful formula and we continue to grow."

Last year the company recorded close to \$2 million in sales. Customhouse brokerage charges are made on a fee basis, the amount depending on the complexity of the transaction and how many federal agencies are involved in the inspection of the merchandise. Freight-forwarding services, which handle the transportation in or out of the country, are based on commission.

During the first quarter of fiscal year 1992, the company doubled the growth it experienced during the same period last year, Reeder says. "When you consider that our growth rate has continued through the years, even during the recession we are going through, you've got to attribute that to the tremendous opportunities found in international trade in Florida."

"International trade is what has kept Florida financially up in spite of the loss of PanAm, Southeast Bank and others," he adds. "Florida would be crippled if you took international trade out of our economy."

Gilbert Lee Sandler, a partner with the Sandler, Travis & Rosenberg law firm in Miami says, "Steele has been at the forefront of identifying any impediment to the flow of international trade in Florida. He's managed to cure a lot of problems with imagination, hard work and a good sense of humor."

For two consecutive years, Reeder has been president of the 250-member Florida Customs Brokers & Forwarders Association, Inc., in Miami. As such he sits on an advisory group to the Florida International Affairs Commission, which decides which organizations should receive the annual budget funds.

He also serves on the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce International Cargo Committee and the Dade County International Affairs Commission, a county-level liaison with FIAC.

The Florida Customs Brokers & Forwarders Association was founded in 1960 to deal more efficiently, as a group, with Customs. "We can give Customs an insight into the needs and demands of the public," Reeder says "and create more of a partnership between government and the community."

D. Lynn Gordon, District Director, U.S. Customs Service, Miami District, says Reeder keeps on top of Customs regulations. "But what's really important is that Steele is the major factor in developing a partnership between the Florida customs brokers and the Customs Service in Miami. There's no reason for us to be adversaries or to cause each other problems. The greatest thing is that we have a truly supportive and genuine relationship by which we can resolve issues very quickly and effectively."

Less than 10-percent of the total imports in the United States are handled by the importers themselves, Reeder says. The process of clearing cargo through Customs has become more complex and complicated as time goes by, and now the environment has become fully automated.

Mr. Speaker, I commend Mr. Steele Reeder for helping to build the economy of south Florida and the Nation and for bringing " \* \* \* imagination, hard work and a good sense of humor" to all that he does.

# TRIBUTE TO THE CARE ASSURANCE SYSTEM FOR THE AGING AND HOMEBOUND

HON. BUD CRAMER

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. CRAMER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay a most deserving tribute to the Care Assurance System for the Aging and Homebound [CASA] of Huntsville, AL.

CASA is a 1992 recipient of the President's Annual Points of Light Awards. This outstanding community service organization, truly represents the spirit of volunteering and giving that has made American communities and neighborhoods great.

Established in 1987, CASA has provided volunteer assistance to thousands of homebound and elderly persons so that they could live more independent lives and avoid premature institutionalization. Volunteers provide transportation, shop for groceries, assist with household chores, and make minor home repairs.

During 1991, more than 3,100 volunteers contributed 900,000 hours, providing over 1,400,000 units of service to 4,655 people. CASA is a vital community service that serves as a lifeline to many elderly citizens.

The volunteers of this fine organization are to be commended. As CASA's congressional Representative, I am most proud of their efforts to help our elders in Huntsville and Madison County. They are the pulse of our community.

## SALUTING ESSEX COUNTY'S TRICENTENNIAL

HON. HERBERT H. BATEMAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. BATEMAN. Mr. Speaker, 300 years ago, the Colonial Assembly in Jamestown, VA, found it necessary to create smaller, and therefore more manageable, localities because of the popularity and growth of the colony. To this end, the assembly passed an act dividing Rappahannock County, located on the northern neck along the Rappahannock River, and established the county of Essex. As the representative of this tranquil area, I am honored to recognize its tricentennial celebrations which are set to begin Saturday, May 2, 1992.

Located just 100 miles south of the Nation's Capital, Essex County is a symbol of the birth and growth of our great Nation. Originally frontier land, the county's rich history began with explorations by Capt. John Smith, who visited the area and named it Rappahannock after the Indian words "rise and fall of the water."

Early Americans were able to take advantage of the area's rich resources and begin to build a new nation. Today, Essex County continues to provide opportunity and strong sense of community. Agriculture, water-related industry and small-town habits remain the way of life, yet manufacturing and other industry play a role in development.

Essex County's inhabitants maintain a strong sense of history and dedication to the area. Many families have lived there for generations. It is refreshing to know that places still exist where traditional values and neighborly ideals remain an important part of the ethic of the community.

The long heritage of Essex County will be rightfully acknowledged and celebrated in a series of events planned to mark the 300th anniversary of its establishment. I am truly proud to represent an area so rich in tradition and old-fashioned values.

#### THE JOB TRAINING 2000 ACT

#### HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today my distinguished colleague from Illinois, Mr. MICHEL, my distinguished colleague from Wisconsin, Mr. GUNDERSON, and I, are introducing, by request, the Job Training 2000 Act, a bill proposed by the administration for improving the capability of this country's employment training and vocational education system. I wish to commend the President for his leadership in bringing forth this legislation.

The purpose of this bill is to address problems related to our evolving American work force, a work force which will increasingly require significant investment in human capital, as well as reform in our national human resource investment policies and practices. If the United States hopes to remain a competitive world leader, we are dependent on a well-trained, educated, and well-equipped work force.

The bill makes changes in policy at the Federal, State, and local level. First, it establishes a Federal Vocational Training Council of Federal agency heads to oversee the implementation of this law and promote consistent policies and information exchange among Federal employment training and vocational education programs. The bill with the oversight of the State, first, establishes a network of local skill centers to provide a common point of entry for individuals to vocational training programs and thereby improve access, minimize duplication, and enhance the effectiveness of such programs, second, establishes a system for certification of vocational training programs, and third, provides increased business involvement in vocational education programs by increasing the opportunities of program participants and thereby improving the quality of the training.

While I have reservations about some of the proposed approaches envisioned by this bill, particularly those changes to the postsecondary vocational education programs, I do support strongly the goals set forth of coordinating the education and training system, encouraging greater and more effective private sector involvement, simplifying program services, decentralizing decisionmaking, creating a flexible delivery structure, and ensuring high standards of accountability.

I hope you will join me in working with the administration in meeting these goals.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE JOB TRAINING 2000 ACT

#### HON. STEVE GUNDERSON

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. GUNDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to join with my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, Mr. GOODLING, and with our distinguished minority leader, Mr. MICHEL, in introducing the Job Training 2000 Act at the request of the President. There are few more important issues before us today than determining the education and training needs of our country. I commend President Bush for taking the lead in putting together this innovative legislation that has the goal of revising our U.S. job training system to meet the needs of the 21st century work force. I am honored that I have been asked to join with my colleagues in introducing this bill on his behalf.

Basically, there are four key principles which underlie the Job Training 2000 Act. First, the proposal is designed to simplify and coordinate services for individuals seeking vocational training or information relating to such training. Second, it would decentralize decisionmaking and create a flexible service delivery structure for public programs that reflects local labor market conditions. Third, it would ensure high standards of quality and accountability for federally funded vocational training programs. And fourth, it would encourage greater and more effective private sector involvement in the development and implementation of vocational training programs.

Under our current Federal vocational and job training system in the United States, we have 60 training programs receiving Federal support, administered by seven different Federal agencies, at a cost of \$18 billion per year. Under this system, services are disjointed and duplicative in many instances. Local providers are unable to provide individuals in need of services with sufficient access to information on program quality, job opportunities, or even the range of services available. Eligible populations overlap, and businesses, the ultimate consumers of education and employment training programs, have only limited involvement with the system. Therefore the ultimate goal of this legislation, that of providing a more comprehensive, coordinated, accountable, and easily utilized system, is a good and necessary one.

At the heart of Job Training 2000, is the establishment of a network of local skill centers to provide one-stop shopping or single points of entry for individuals in need of vocational and job training services. These centers would provide students, job seekers, workers, and employers with needed information about the local labor market, training and vocational education programs, and related support services. Under the proposal, skill centers would coordinate local delivery of more than \$12 billion in vocational and job training services currently provided through a range of programs including the Job Training Partnership Act [JTPA], Job Corps, the Employment Service, Veterans' Employment Service, Perkins postsecondary vocational education and training

programs, and Federal student financial aid provided for vocational training programs. Private industry councils, which already coordinate JTPA programs at the local level, would play an expanded role under Job Training 2000, with the goal of ensuring that all vocational education and training providers meet high standards of quality as well as local labor market needs. The legislation also provides for increased coordination between the various vocational and job training programs at the Federal and State levels through the establishment of a Federal Vocational Training Council, and the establishment of State human resource investment councils in each State to oversee implementation of these programs.

While I strongly support the principles underlying the Job Training 2000 Act, I do have serious concerns over certain provisions in the legislation, particularly those resulting in the fundamental restructuring of our existing postsecondary vocational education system. These concerns do not erode my support for the core of this legislation however, which takes bold steps to establish a comprehensive job training system in the United States that will give our working men and women the opportunities they need to be successful in the changing work force. A system which will serve this Nation well, providing workers with the skills that will enable the United States to compete in the international marketplace of the future.

Again, I commend the President for his leadership in the area of work force preparedness. I look forward to working with him, with the U.S. Departments of Labor and Education, and with my colleagues in the Congress as we consider this important legislation in the future.

#### SUPPORT FOR HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 425—INFANT MORTALITY AWARENESS DAY

#### HON. MIKE ESPY

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. ESPY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in full support of House Joint Resolution 425—which designates Mothers Day, May 10, 1992, as "Infant Mortality Awareness Day." We all must realize that if we let this issue die—so many more of our infants will die.

Currently, nearly 38,000 infants die before their first birthday in the United States. We rank far worse than several other industrialized nations including Japan. In the United States our rate is about 10 while in Japan it's 5.

Closer to home, in my own State of Mississippi, 12 babies out of every 1,000 born die before their first birthday. Our rate worsened from 11.6 in 1989 to 12.4 in 1990. In Humphreys County, the rate is 26.8. In Sharkey County, the rate is 22.9. And in Tallahatchie County, the rate is 21.2. Clearly, much more work needs to be done.

Combating infant mortality isn't a new fight for us. We know some of the solutions—outreach to adolescents, home visiting, one-stop shopping, nutrition education, and increased access to health care. Besides merely designating an awareness day, I also call on my

colleagues to support programs that help address this plague directly.

**SOUTH FLORIDA'S BOOKS FOR KIDS OUTLETS PROMOTE READING TO CHILDREN**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Michelle Sanchez, Judy Weissman, and Nanci Deutshce, who were recently featured in the Miami Herald for their south Florida book stores, which are designed for children. The article "Doing Business by the Book," by Traci Dyer, tells about the success of Sanchez's book store, ChildRead, and Weissman's and Deutshce's book store, A Likely Story:

Michelle Sanchez has a modest plan for her book business: She wants to be the Toys R Us of children's literature.

Sanchez owns ChildRead at 13619 S. Dixie Hwy., a bookstore that caters exclusively to children. With more than 5,000 square feet of space, it offers a playroom and two floors of merchandise separated by age group.

"Downstairs is for age 7 and under. The bulk of our business is downstairs for toddlers," said Sanchez, 33. The store features everything from educational aids to computer software and nature kits.

"We are unique in that we carry so many things. We started with just books and then really we were responding to the needs of our customers," Sanchez said.

The store now has more than 100,000 book titles and its sales approached \$1 million last year, said Sanchez.

ChildRead is one of two area book stores that cater just to kids. The other, A Likely Story at 5470 Sunset Dr., has been in business 14 years. It offers 50,000 titles.

"The American Book Sellers Association told us a book store just for children wasn't viable. A year later, we were speaking at their meeting," said Judy Weissman, who owns A Likely Story with Nanci Deutshce.

It's a growing market, according to Maria Juarez, marketing director for the Children's Book Council, a New York City-based trade association of 65 children's book publishers.

"Publishers' output has nearly doubled in the past five to seven years," said Juarez.

According to a 1991 book industry trends study, total sales of publishers' books in the trade and juvenile section increased from 199.9 million in 1985 to 310.3 million in 1990. The study projects that will increase to 421.1 million books, representing sales of nearly \$2 billion by 1995.

Sanchez says one of her goals is to make reading fun.

Every Saturday between noon and 3 p.m., children come for story time with arts and crafts. During the free program children sing songs, play games, listen to stories and enjoy a simple craft, said Sanchez. Seminars for parents and teachers also are scheduled, and most are free.

"I am proud of the classes and seminars we offer. They are an important part of what this store is about," said Sanchez.

A Likely Story also offers Saturday story hours. In the past six months, it has developed a special section with books for problems dealing with handicapped children, Weissman said.

At ChildRead, regular customers can buy a \$5 yearly membership entitling them to 10 percent discounts on books, a catalog, a monthly newsletter and free birthday gifts for their kids from the store's "Treasure Chest."

Claudia Ellingwood regularly brings her children, Brian and Brenton, to the store. "They like the toys. We have been coming here for a couple of years. It's a great store," said Ellingwood.

"I wanted to have an impact on the community, to be a resource. I am fascinated by education and how kids learn," said Sanchez, who did everything from modeling to working in the food service industry before turning to retail.

Opening the store was her husband's idea. "I was looking for books before my first son was born and I didn't get much help. He saw the potential," said Sanchez, who now has two sons, ages 5 and 6.

As part of its partnership with Dade schools, ChildRead recently recognized Bradley Horeth as an outstanding reader of the month.

A first-grader at Howard Drive Elementary School, Bradley read 28 books in February. He recommends "What to Do with a Kangaroo" by Mercer Mayer.

"Books are comforting, adventurous and exciting," said Sanchez. "The other day my son asked me to bring him home a book about bones and I felt great that I could get it. I knew exactly the one."

I am happy to pay tribute to Miriam Sanchez, Judy Weissman, and Nanci Deutshce by reprinting this article from the Miami Herald. They are part of a growing number of dedicated citizens throughout the country who are promoting reading among America's children.

**CONGRATULATIONS CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTIONAL COGITATORS**

**HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to extend my congratulations to a group of students from Amador Valley High School in Pleasanton, CA. Skip Mohatt's civics class earned recognition as one of the top 10 teams in the country at the national Bicentennial Civics Competition on the Bill of Rights.

For this, the students, their families, and the community should be very proud. The class exhibited quick thinking, a contagious enthusiasm for learning, and a thorough knowledge of the Constitution.

The competition is part of a nationwide program to reshape the way our Nation's students learn about their Government. Instead of rattling off the date to when this or that constitutional amendment was ratified, these students emphasized the concepts and principles behind the development and implementation of the Constitution. The Amador Valley team showed just how successful this program has been.

At the competition, panels of trial judges, scholars, and lawyers participated in a mock congressional hearing. The students sitting in the witness chairs gave expert testimony on the Constitution. After a prepared presenta-

tion, the panel engaged the students in rigorous questioning that challenged the students' assertions and brought out new ideas that the students may have neglected. For instance, the Amador team had to quickly recall what portions of the Constitution reaffirmed the American tradition of laissez-faire, a tradition they had used as part of their discussion about the rights of the individual.

Instead of dates, names, and numbers, these students toyed with thoughts, ideas, and concepts. Undoubtedly, these same students will bring this same critical thinking to college and their careers.

Once again, congratulations to Skip Mohatt's Amador Valley High School civics class.

**NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT PREVENTION MONTH**

**HON. DICK SWETT**

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. SWETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of April 1992 as Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Month. This is a time for all Americans to show that they care about eliminating abuse and neglect from the lives of our children. We must all work together in order to eradicate this national tragedy.

The reported incidence of child abuse and neglect have escalated enormously in recent years. During the 1980's, reports of child abuse quadrupled, and in 1990 alone, the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse reports 2.5 million instances of child abuse and neglect. About 1,000 children die as a result of abuse. While only approximately 40-50 percent of reported child abuse and neglect cases are substantiated, the number is far too large and is deeply troubling.

Although child abuse crosses all racial, ethnic, cultural and socioeconomic groups, physical abuse, and neglect are more likely among people living in poverty. The number of children who are poverty-stricken has increased more than 30 percent in the last decade. In my home State of New Hampshire, more children are living in poverty than ever before, and the number of reported child abuse and neglect cases has concurrently risen. Mr. Speaker, something must be done to protect these children.

Many Americans believe that child abuse cannot happen in their neighborhood or among their friends. Child abuse and neglect does occur among the affluent as well as the poor, among the educated as well as the less educated, and among rural communities as well as inner cities. This behavior does not affect just one type of person or ethnic group—it can happen to anyone.

As a politician once said, "Your children need your presence more than your presents." And these children, who are being abused, desperately need our presence. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in working within our districts to eliminate child abuse and neglect. These children are counting on us. We cannot let them down.

IN MEMORY OF THOSE SLAIN IN  
ARMENIA

**HON. MARY ROSE OAKAR**

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1992*

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in solemn remembrance of the greatest tragedy for the Armenian people. I want to thank the gentleman from California for organizing this special order.

This anniversary is a somber occasion. While it brings back painful memories for many people, it would be even worse to let the tragic loss of so many lives be left unnoticed. On April 24, 1915, about 200 Armenian religious, political, and intellectual leaders were arrested in Constantinople, exiled, or taken to the interior and murdered. This was only the beginning of the terrible bloodshed and destruction.

I urge my colleagues to pause today and remember the Armenians who lost their lives and were uprooted from their homes. By remembering their suffering and honoring the memory of those who perished, we must make sure that these acts are never repeated.

LONG-TERM CARE

**HON. WAYNE OWENS**

OF UTAH

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1992*

Mr. OWENS of Utah. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago the New York Times ran a story about John Kingery, the 82-year-old man who suffered from Alzheimer's disease, and who was abandoned by his daughter, in his wheelchair at a dog racing track. This tragic story stirred sympathy among many Americans. However, what is even more tragic is this incident is not an isolated case. Seventy thousand older Americans were abandoned last year. The problem of granny dumping will only get worse if long-term care costs continue to rise.

Today I am introducing legislation calling for the availability of long-term care services to all those who need them, regardless of age or income. Congress must enact a comprehensive health care system which includes benefits for long-term care.

The cost of long-term care, including home health care, respite care, and hospice care is out of reach for so many Americans. For most family caregivers and individuals the price of long-term care is too expensive and inaccessible. These exorbitant costs place a tremendous burden on caregivers, sometimes leading to abuse and neglect.

For almost everyone, the price of long-term care is beyond reach. Today, almost 250 million Americans lack affordable and adequate long-term care insurance. We virtually make no provision for people with disabilities and chronic illnesses. Medicaid picks up the tab for nursing home care, but only once all the resources of an individual or caregiver are depleted. Medicaid also provides very little assistance for in-home care.

Long-term care affects almost all of us. Recent studies have concluded that 80 percent of Americans experienced, or expect to experience in the next 5 years, either in their own families or through close friends, the need for long-term care. We can no longer allow millions of Americans to live in fear of a long-term illness and to live in fear of having their hard-won financial and emotional resources wiped out.

With the number of older Americans soaring, we will undoubtedly see a greater need for long-term care services. Not only are we seeing growth in the 65 and over population, but we are experiencing tremendous growth in those 85 and over, those most likely to need long-term care assistance.

So where do people turn for long-term care assistance? To a nursing home where the average price a year is over \$30,000, where even a short stay could exhaust lifetime savings. For many people this is simply out of the question. Although in-home care services are often less expensive, many people still cannot afford these costs and little public assistance is available. An overwhelming majority of long-term care is provided by family and friends, too often at tremendous emotional and financial expense.

The bottom line is we are not giving individuals and caregivers enough help to provide for long-term care. Perhaps if there was adequate public assistance available, a victim of Alzheimer's, provided with in-home service, could forgo a nursing home. Perhaps a parent caring for a child with cerebral palsy, could be given a few hours of respite care. Perhaps adequate funds could be available to contribute to the cost of nursing home stays, so families would not have to go penniless. As we continue the national debate on health care reform, we must make sure that long-term care is not a neglected topic.

I invite my colleagues to support this initiative calling for the availability and affordability of long-term care service for all Americans.

OLDER AMERICANS MONTH

**HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1992*

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, the month of May has traditionally been designated by the President as "Older Americans Month." Older Americans are an active and conscientious group of citizens whose sense of public obligation has enriched and strengthened our Nation. Therefore, it is fitting that we set this month aside to honor them and to ensure that all older Americans will have the dignity and quality of life that will make their later years rewarding and meaningful.

Growing old in America must be a concern of the young, as well as the old, the rich, and the poor, in urban and rural America, in Government and the private sector regardless of ethnic or cultural background. We already know that far too many of our elderly are poor, isolated, homeless or ill-housed, and in need of a variety of services.

While we in Congress can look back with pride on the many measures passed to aid

our senior citizens, we must also look ahead and respond to the many problems and challenges facing the elderly. In the last month we were once again challenged with the reauthorization of the Older Americans Act, yet once again we failed.

Across the country, senior citizens await the authorization of new programs which will protect the rights of the thousands of elderly in nursing homes preventing abuse, neglect, and exploitation. Important programs to improve preventive health services for the senior citizen, which would help lower the cost of health care, also await funding. Yet again, the appropriations process is upon us and we have no increase in funds and the new programs with no funding. As chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging, I urge all those involved in the reauthorization of the Older Americans Act to resolve their differences and adopt the act.

Let us renew our determination to ensure that every individual over the age of 60, regardless of income, has accessibility to all the programs in the Older Americans Act. In the coming decades, meeting this goal will be increasingly important and more challenging. Our views of the aging process will affect decisions regarding the many social programs and institutions upon which the elderly depend. Your continued involvement and active participation with the aging network will ensure that older Americans will continue to receive the care and attention that they so well deserve.

SAD TIME IN THE HISTORY OF  
THIS INSTITUTION

**HON. DENNIS M. HERTEL**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday April 30, 1992*

Mr. HERTEL. Mr. Speaker, it is a sad time in the history of this institution. Late last night a majority of my colleagues voted to unilaterally surrender the documents requested in the Wilkey subpoena. It's the first time in my experience in this body that I have felt due process was abandoned, and that the Congress went out of its way to destroy the rights of the few because of the fear of the press and public opinion. I vehemently disagree with those who last night characterized constitutional protections, in particular the fourth amendment, as petty legalisms.

As Members of Congress, we're sworn to uphold and defend the Constitution—even for Members of Congress—as politically unpopular as that may be. I couldn't, and I wouldn't support ignoring the fourth amendment and abandoning due process. As is our history, we should have let the courts decide the appropriateness of this subpoena. If they had decided it was legal and necessary, I would willingly support turning over any and all records.

As someone who allegedly had checks held by the House bank, I've got nothing to hide and my conscience is clear. I've always supported full and complete disclosure of relevant information. And I'm not running for reelection, so for me the easy vote was just to turn everything over. But easy is not right. Easy is dangerous and in my opinion the easy vote was unprincipled.

Mr. Speaker, I fear that with last night's votes we may be starting down a slippery slope to mobocracy. It's a path we shouldn't have taken.

**ALL CHILDREN IN AMERICA HAVE  
THE RIGHT TO SAFETY AND SECURITY**

**HON. PETE PETERSON**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to speak for a special group of individuals who do not have an opportunity to speak for themselves: The children in America who are abused and neglected. In recognition of the month of April as Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention Month, I bring to your attention these children who need our voices to continue to speak out against those who abuse and neglect them.

Current child abuse and neglect laws have developed from over the past 100 years. Ever since 1874, when a little girl's abuse and neglect case brought about the beginning of protection for children's rights, our country has been struggling against people who deny their children the physical and emotional health and development they need and deserve.

Congress has been seriously concerned about child abuse and neglect over the past 30 years and has passed laws in an attempt to protect children and the American family unit. In 1974, when Congress realized that the child welfare system was not adequately protecting children, it enacted the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act. In 1980, when Congress was concerned about preserving the family structure for children, it passed the Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act. In 1984, when Congress turned its attention to family violence, it passed the Family Violence and Prevention and Services Act. Yet, after all of our efforts, we still have not stopped child abuse.

In fact, reports of child abuse and neglect have more than doubled in the past decade to 2.7 million in 1991. This does not account for the number of children involved in each of these cases. Nor does it account for the number of cases that go unreported. A more reprehensible fact is that, in the United States, more than three children die each day from abuse or neglect.

Mr. Speaker, we must make a dramatic shift from government intervention in families after a crisis to government investment in families before a crisis. To preserve the potential of all children, we must create in every community a network of services to strengthen families and to give them the tools they need to support, nurture, and protect their children. This will prevent the vicious cycle that now exists. Those who were abused as children go on to abuse their children. Children who have experienced trauma need counseling to heal from their frightening and painful experiences. But also, children who are abused need to be prepared for family life in the future so they will know that they and their children have the right to live productively and happily. Preven-

tion is the key to serving the future of these children and all of those who will follow. As a former faculty member of Florida State University through the psychology department's special program at Dozier School for Boys in Marianna, FL, I learned first hand the value of prevention.

Mr. Speaker, all children in America have the right to safety and security. As the leaders of our country, we are responsible for their future and it is our duty to see that this right is not taken away. If we serve our children now, we are serving the future.

**SHORECREST ASSOCIATION RALLIES TO PROTECT NEIGHBORHOOD**

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the efforts of the members of the Shorecrest Homeowners Association to preserve and protect their neighborhood. The area covered by the association is bounded by the historic Little River Canal, the northern city limit of Miami and Biscayne Bay, and embraces some 1,300 living units with a population of nearly 4,000. Within the area of concern is a quiet residential area and what was once one of the premier shopping areas of Miami.

Association president Donald J. Hinson stresses the need for local initiative to solve local problems. To this end, he has assembled a team of concerned citizens, including vice president Dr. David Felton and his wife, association secretary Jean Felton, as well as Vi Jacobsen, member-at-large Anthony Dawsey, Ann Carlton, Brian Genty, and Patrick Prudhomme. Mary Louise Hinson, the president's wife, also put in many hours as head of the crime watch committee.

The campaign to revive the Shorecrest community is being waged on a number of fronts. The association concerns itself with zoning matters, crime, and traffic patterns. By focusing on these areas, it is hoped that quality of life in the neighborhood can be restored to its former peaceful status. There is an effort underway to duplicate the sort of traffic barriers that have proven successful, just up the road, in Miami Shores.

Mr. Speaker, I commend the members of the Shorecrest Homeowners Association for their efforts and the commitment of the members to preserve and restore a fine Miami neighborhood.

**TRIBUTE TO JOHN EYSTER**

**HON. LES ASPIN**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to an outstanding teacher at Parker High School in Janesville, WI—Mr. John Eyster. Twenty years ago John initiated Wash-

ington Seminar, a unique citizenship education program which teaches our students to be strong and effective citizens. This month marks the 20th anniversary of this high caliber Government studies program which is highlighted by a trip to our Nation's Capital. Earlier this month, John brought his 20th group of Parker High School students to Washington. Today I'd like to give a special recognition to John Eyster, Parker High School, and all of the students and staff who have participated in the Washington Seminar program throughout these past 20 years.

John Eyster created Washington Seminar, which provides Parker High School students with a rare opportunity to learn about and personally experience our Government in action. As part of the seminar, students select issues of national importance, conduct in-depth studies of the issues, and then travel to Washington, DC to interview national experts on their chosen subjects. Choosing the individuals to be interviewed and obtaining the appointment with officials is, in itself, a sound lesson in citizenship education. The students then write their research papers including their own views and editorial comments.

A few of the topics of study by this year's Washington Seminar students include: national health care, gun control, the Federal debt, funding for AIDS research, and peace in the Middle East.

Eighteen students and several former students who now staff this model program came to Washington, DC during the first week in April. The students exhibited a high degree of inquisitiveness, independence, and professionalism in their approach to understanding how the Federal Government works.

Each year I meet with Janesville's seminar students in Washington. It's obvious that these students put a lot of work into preparing for their trip. The depth of their knowledge and the level of their understanding of the issues is tremendous. If Parker High School students are representative of high school students throughout the Nation, our country is certainly assured a bright future.

Many students have told me that Washington Seminar was an extremely valuable experience in their lives. Further proof of this is the number of alumni who have become effective citizen leaders and public officials in our community.

John Eyster has done a tremendous job in coordinating the Washington Seminar program to enhance our children's education about civic responsibility. John Eyster has demonstrated great determination, hard work, and creativity in developing and maintaining such a successful program which has lasted 20 years. He is a credit and an honor to the entire teaching profession, and I congratulate him for a job well done.

I would like to pay a special congratulations to Washington Seminar's 20th anniversary class of students: Paul Braspeninckx, Christy Crawford, Daniel Graham, Jeffrey James, Adrian Klentz, Brian Melka, Marisol Peinado, Chad Schroeder, Scott Vilbrandt, Elizabeth Bridgman, Antoine Eigenmann, Angela Greenwald, Erik Johnson, Justin Lowman, Bryan Mowry, Eric Peterson, Lyle Shumate, and Christina G. Warren.

And, to the 20th anniversary staff: Mr. John Eyster, Thomas Dubanowich, Randall Radtke,

Troy Udulutch, Rick Rebout, Robert Burke, Jon Jarstad, Gina Rueckert, and Becki Woosley.

# INTEREST RATE "LOCK-IN" ABUSE

**HON. DEAN A. GALLO**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1992*

Mr. GALLO. Mr. Speaker, today I have introduced a bill that would solve a problem that continues to plague people who are, in good faith, seeking to buy new homes or refinance their existing mortgages—the problem of interest rate "lock-ins" that are allowed to expire by lenders who wish to take advantage of interest rate increases.

The drop in interest rates 6 months ago brought many people back into the housing market. This drop also encouraged many homeowners to refinance their mortgages to capitalize on lower rates.

Unfortunately, the low rates did not last. As rates started to climb back up, an increasing number of applicants found that the time it was taking their lender to process their loans exceeded the time for which they had "locked-in" an interest rate. Too often to account for coincidence, the delays in bringing these loans to closing lasted just long enough for the "lock-in" period to expire.

As a result, at closing time borrowers are finding that the rate they are being offered is higher than the rate they had counted on when making their application. Through no fault of their own, people are having to pay more than they anticipated to get their loan.

To add insult to injury, they are reminded of this injustice every month when they write the check for their mortgage payment—a check for more money than they expected, and, in some cases, for more than they can afford.

My legislation would require lenders who offer "lock-ins" to honor that commitment until the loan closes, unless the borrower was responsible for loan processing delays. Lenders who failed to fulfill their obligation would be subject to a \$10,000 penalty. This bill does not require a lender to offer a "lock-in," but, if they do not, they must disclose that to the borrower.

I offered this legislation in both the 100th and 101st Congresses. Unfortunately, each time, as interest rates stabilized—or got so high that no one could afford a mortgage—the momentum behind this idea was stalled. I urge my colleagues to take action on this bill before we adjourn for the year. Unless we do, the unfair history of interest rate "lock-in" abuse will continue to repeat itself.

# CORRECTION OF THE PERMANENT REMARKS

**HON. DAVID E. BONIOR**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1992*

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to make a correction in the statement I placed in

the RECORD on November 26, 1991 and again on March 31, 1992. Two of the names should appear in different form from how the list of Pearl Harbor Veterans was sent to me by the U.S. Department of the Navy. I now take this opportunity to enter this tribute once more for the permanent RECORD of the U.S. Congress. The final tribute is as follows:

# TRIBUTE TO PEARL HARBOR VETERANS

Mr. BONIOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a courageous group of Americans who on December 7, 1941 personally experienced the day that will live in infamy. I am, of course, referring to those stationed at Pearl Harbor—our first veterans of World War II.

I would like to officially recognize 16 of these veterans who reside in Michigan's 12th Congressional District. These men will be receiving the Pearl Harbor Commemorative Medal this year:

Thomas Allen, Jr., John Brammell, Homer Good, Lloyd Jacob, Kenneth Klucker, Robert Paul, Charles Sharrow, Marvin Villaire, Robert Boyd, John Fink, Harold Herpel, Frank A. Karl, Arthur Noellert, Gardner Pickering, William Stroud, Jr., and Preston Wolfe.

My deepest gratitude goes out to these proud veterans of Pearl Harbor.

It is appropriate this December 7th that we remember those who served at Pearl Harbor. Their battle was the first salvo in the long fight to bring an end to imperialism, fascism, and communism. Pearl Harbor has become a symbol of America's commitment to defend our values and interests. All our veterans deserve tremendous honor and respect for their efforts in maintaining this commitment. We owe them an enormous debt of gratitude for their valiant service which has made the world a better place to live for everyone.

Today, the veterans of Pearl Harbor can see that war they fought in, and so bravely won, helped, in time, bring freedom to the rest of the World. The sweeping changes in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union are a testament to our veterans' resolve to fight for freedom. With each new headline we see that our World War II victory was a victory for all of humanity.

The surprise attack Pearl Harbor veterans endured paved the way for our entry into World War II. In the 50 years since, the World has become a more secure place for freedom and democracy. This is the ultimate tribute to the brave men and women who fought that morning, and each morning thereafter, to keep our great sovereign Nation free.

**A TRIBUTE TO PATROLMAN  
KENNETH R. NOVAK, JR.**

**HON. GEORGE E. SANGMEISTER**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1992*

Mr. SANGMEISTER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today with a heavy heart, as one of my constituents, Kenneth R. Novak, Jr., an officer with the Lansing, IL, police department, has made the ultimate sacrifice in serving and protecting his fellow citizens.

Kenneth Novak was slain on April 8, 1992, when he and a fellow officer made what they

thought was a routine stop to assist an apparently disabled motorist. The routine became the tragic for Kenneth Novak and officer George Dragicevich when they encountered Kevin Hardy, a fugitive from the law who had stolen the car to commit further crimes. Hardy surprised both officers, mortally wounding Patrolman Novak and then shooting Patrolman Dragicevich, who despite his serious injuries, was able to return fire and kill the assailant.

Kenneth Novak, who was only 27 at the time of his death, was in many ways a veteran around the Lansing Police Department. A part-time officer, Patrolman Novak began his association with the department as a 16-year-old police cadet. After graduating from the cadet program, he began work as a police dispatcher and paramedic with the goal of someday becoming a full-time police officer. He often volunteered for unpaid patrol duty because of his love for police work. In the words of his commander, Capt. Robert Wheaton, "He lived to be a police officer. That's all he wanted to be. And he died doing what he wanted to do."

Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my deepest sympathy to Kenneth Novak's family: His father, Kenneth Sr.; his mother, Patricia; and his sister Kathryn. My sympathy also goes out to Kenneth Novak's "second family"—the men and women of the Lansing Police Department. I hope the grief of all those who loved Kenneth Novak is eased by the understanding that he died pursuing his noble ambition—to serve and protect his fellow citizens.

# ATTACKING THE PROBLEM OF INFANT MORTALITY

**HON. PETE GEREN**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1992*

Mr. GEREN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of House Joint Resolution 425, designating Mother's Day, May 12, 1992 as "Infant Mortality Awareness Day." The problem of infant mortality is one of particular concern to my home town of Fort Worth, TX.

Inc. Magazine, a prestigious business publication, recently named Fort Worth as one of our country's top 10 cities to do business. In the shadows of that announcement, however, is another fact about our city. It can be a perilous place for a child to be born.

For every 1,000 children born here, nearly 10 will die before their first birthday, and depending on where you live within the city, as many as 25 out of every 1,000 die as infants. Sixty percent of them die because they suffer from low-birthweight, their tiny organs unable to overcome the harsh demands of a new life.

We certainly do not know all of the answers about why so many children die in their first year, but we do know many of the contributing factors. The causes of infant mortality range from the behavioral—smoking and substance abuse by the pregnant mother, causing low-birthweight—to underage pregnancies and poor health—children having babies and mothers unhealthy prior to conception and during pregnancy—to the social and educational—lack of education about services for at-risk

pregnant women and poor access to the services.

Whenever government programs fail to have an impact on the problems they are intended to eradicate, we often respond by allocating more money to the program. There is no doubt that our cash-strapped county needs additional funds to provide prenatal care to indigent expectant mothers, but additional money alone will not solve the problem. We must develop innovative approaches in delivering prenatal care, and I am proud to say that Tarrant County is a national leader in this regard.

In 1989, \$14.9 billion was spent on Medicaid services to families with children, the largest Federal-State program for poor families. Money and the technological advances it buys can do a great deal. But, more often than not, these funds arrive at the problem too late, reaching women after their unborn children have been harmed.

Mr. Speaker, the first step that the Federal Government must take to tackle the infant mortality crisis must be a step back. Too many programs to reduce infant mortality are targeted at women who are already pregnant. If we really want to reduce infant mortality, we must attack the problem, not just during pregnancy, but before conception.

Taking responsibility for our infant mortality crisis in Fort Worth and around our country means teaching our children—girls and boys—the dangers of getting pregnant out of wedlock and at a young age. Far too many at-risk mothers are unfortunately also at-risk children. In 1988, 488,941 babies were born to teenage mothers. We will never wipe out our infant mortality crisis until babies stop having babies.

Taking responsibility also means understanding the danger that smoking, substance abuse, and sexual promiscuity pose for our unborn children and making sure that our children also get the message.

The White House Task Force on Infant Mortality estimates that 10 percent of infant deaths and 25 percent of low-weight births are caused by cigarette smoking. The task force also estimates that as much as 10 percent of all pregnant women use alcohol or drugs. The number of babies infected with sexually transmitted diseases is also rising rapidly.

To get this message out, the Federal Government must declare war on infant mortality just as it has on drugs, alcohol abuse and AIDS. It should work with local school districts, national sports and entertainment figures and the media to get out the message about the dangers of smoking and substance abuse and the importance of prenatal care to an unborn child. The purpose is to reach women and girls before they become pregnant.

The campaign should include ad displays in publications geared toward teenage girls and women, mailings to those who benefit from low-income programs, and educational inserts placed in home pregnancy tests. The costs could be lowered if the private sector aided in the effort as they have in the war on substance abuse.

But education is not enough. Access to services is also critical, and the city of Fort Worth and local hospitals have established a new program that could serve as a model for pregnancy services to low-income women

around the country. Services available to pregnant women and infants in Fort Worth have been streamlined so that a woman can now apply for benefits, receive prenatal care and obtain literature and information in one place. Much of the redtape that once stood between pregnant women and the very services that could mean the difference between life and death for her unborn child have been removed.

This year is the second for the Fort Worth program, but the initial assessment is that it is a success. The Federal Government should now earmark funds to help other communities develop similar programs.

To streamline the process does not help women who cannot reach services because of transportation problems or whose responsibilities at home keep them away from the doctor. To tackle this problem, Federal maternal and child health block grants should be earmarked to fund Mom Vans and mobile medical trailers. Mom Vans would help at-risk pregnant women reach the services they need, and mobile medical trailers would take medical services to those women who could not otherwise reach them. These grants could also be used to train community peer volunteers to go into the neighborhoods to encourage women to take advantage of the services. Fort Worth is among the cities currently using Mom Vans to get medical services out to the communities.

Mr. Speaker, any realistic strategy for defeating our infant mortality crisis also must address the financial barriers facing disadvantaged pregnant women. Most at-risk women rely on Medicaid insurance, but an increasing number are caught in the middle—they cannot afford private insurance but they are too well-off to be eligible for Medicaid.

Congress now allows States to provide Medicaid to anyone whose income is 185 percent of poverty or below—\$22,370 or less for a family of four. The Federal Government should encourage State governments to use this option. States would face a short-term cost, but the long-term savings gained from a generation of healthier mothers and children would more than make up the difference.

Compassion is reason enough to care about the infant mortality problem in this country, but in this instance, compassion and fiscal responsibility go hand-in-hand. Hospital costs alone for low-birthweight babies now top \$2 billion every year, while the cost of providing prenatal care to every single woman not currently receiving would be less than \$500 million per year.

Mr. Speaker, no amount of money will save the unborn child whose mother ignores her obligation to care for and nurture that child; the Federal Government cannot mandate love or responsibility. It is a fact that no third party efforts, public or private, regardless of the amount of money spent on the problem, will overcome the damage done by irresponsible behavior. But the Federal Government can do more to foster a national educational campaign and to streamline and fine tune the effective services available to low-income pregnant women who seek them out. It is here where we must focus our energies to make our infant mortality crisis a relic of our past.

## CINCO DE MAYO CELEBRATION

HON. NANCY PELOSI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise in proud celebration of Cinco de Mayo, one of the great days in Mexican history, and a day of celebration for Latinos in my district and throughout our Nation.

Cinco de Mayo, the 5th of May, is the anniversary of the 1862 battle of Puebla, in which Mexican forces, against overwhelming odds, defeated Napoleon III's army. While the battle itself was not of great military importance, since the victory represented only a temporary setback for the French Army, it gave the Mexican people the moral confidence to strive for and win victory in the long run.

Mr. Speaker, Cinco de Mayo is more than the commemoration of a military victory. Cinco de Mayo symbolizes freedom, self-determination and independence for the people of Mexico and for Mexican-Americans in our Nation. It also presents another occasion to celebrate the cultural diversity of our great Nation. Peoples throughout America will observe Cinco de Mayo with parades, dancing, music, and fiestas in an atmosphere of friendship and cultural pride.

The Mexican-American Community of San Francisco is concentrated in and around the multicultural mission district. I want to take this opportunity to commend the Mission Economic Cultural Association [MECA] for all of their effort in organizing the Cinco de Mayo festivities in San Francisco. The 2-day festival in San Francisco will begin on Saturday, May 2, with a wide variety of entertainment held on three stages in the Civic Center Plaza.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to extend my sincere best wishes to the Republic of Mexico and to all Americans of Mexican descent during this 130th anniversary of Cinco de Mayo. I wish my colleagues and constituents a very happy Cinco de Mayo.

## TRIBUTE TO THE HONORABLE RAY ROBERTS

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I would like to call to the Members' attention the death of one of our former Members, Hon. Ray Roberts of the Fourth District of Texas. I would like to submit a copy of the eulogy I delivered at Hon. Ray Roberts' funeral on April 16, 1992 in Denton, TX, to his loving family and wonderful friends from throughout the years. It is with telling respect that Ray's former colleagues in public service came to pay their last homage to Ray: several Members of Congress, staffers from his days in the Texas Senate and the U.S. Congress, staffers of the late President Lyndon Johnson, and leaders from the Fourth District. Just as they came to pay one last tribute to a great and honorable man, I ask that the RECORD reflect my last tribute to him:

"Ray Roberts was my friend." That is the lead-in everyone present would use if given the honor of reading Ray's eulogy. We meet today to say goodbye to one who lived a life of service. One who meant so much to so many, yet made each of us feel like we were special. A man capable of friendship. Kay—you and Kelly and Tommy have known the warmth of his love. Golden—you and yours know the closeness of this bedrock family; Jean, you and yours afforded Ray much love—and received love in return. Even when he differed with you, and Ray never kept his differences to himself, you knew where he stood—and my how he stood, so tall—for so many issues and projects that through his leadership became realities: Flood control and clear water, soil conservation, parks, recreative pursuits under LBJ and NYA. Yvonne Jenkins so aptly dubbed Ray "Mr. Water," with Lake Ray Roberts being only one of his many projects.

On occasions like this you ask: "What goes into the making of a man like Ray Roberts?" Well, he was a product of the depression, graduating out of high school into one of the most difficult times our nation has known. Ray's parents, Mr. Roy and Emma, taught Ray, Golden and Evelyn about family love and the dignity of work because they were born into a generation that knew what it was to go to bed tired at night. And yes, Mr. Roy taught Ray and Golden and Evelyn something about commerce and the free enterprise system, and as Ray said, the only place that success comes before work is in the dictionary. Ray Roberts was successful at every business and professional crossroads he encountered because he worked.

Ray was an outstanding State Senator: He served as President Pro-Tempore, Third-in-line for the Governorship, and chaired the most important committee, the Senate Committee on Finance. In spite of the following a legend into Congress, he quickly became his own guy—not just the man elected to take Sam Rayburn's place. He became Chairman of Veterans Affairs Committee and the Water Subcommittee for Public Works.

I go back to the Roberts family again: They were a family who also were patriots. Ray heard the call and answered his country locked in a world conflict where names like Hitler, Mussolini, Tojo, Yamamoto, Hirohito and Rommel were threatening the freedom throughout the world. Ray was a participant in a battle that won the war in the Pacific—a battle that spawned more documentaries and more motion picture production than any other battle of W.W. II—the battle of Midway. Ray was a deck officer on the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Hornet* when it was sunk in the late hours of the battle. After the outcome of the three days and nights of naval battle was a decisive victory at sea that turned the tide of the war. Ray was a young naval officer spared that day to later do so much for our country. Ray prepared himself for his productive years—he was not bashful about standing up for a certain school built on the Brazos River. He was not reluctant to learn from the great Speaker Rayburn—and he honed his skills well—later to serve in the House with the two Presidents to-be.

I learned much from Senator and Congressman Ray Roberts and I benefited much from my friend, Ray Roberts. I followed him into the Texas Senate and the U.S. Congress. I felt a little handpicked in both instances, for Ray guided me, and I benefited from being his friend. It helped me for Ray to pave the way for those who had served with him: John Dingell, Jamie Whitten, Mo Udall, Jack Kemp, Claude Pepper and George Bush.

Until his death, and this testimony of a church-full of friends today, Ray retained his host of friends and a network of admirers. Just last week, the network worked—Jasmine McGee called Mike Allen and Mike Allen called me—all to suggest that our friend, Ray, was home from the hospital and a call would cheer Ray. As did many of you, I called and talked to Ray last week. It was not a call to Senator Roberts about the job of a relative; it was not a call to Congressman Roberts about an amendment to a special bill. It was a call to a wonderful friend. Most of the calls were from those he had helped, those he had befriended, those he comforted when they were down. We tried to impart a poet's thought to Ray, and I paraphrase, "Thanks—for reaching your hand into my heaped-up heart and mind, and finding something there that no one else looked quite far enough to find."

We know that our God in Heaven accepts Ray and we hope that first his family, and then the so many of us who also loved Ray, can find solace in knowing that there is a Lake Ray Roberts in Heaven that Ray and Jake Jacobs are scoping out right now; there is a real-estate deal that Ray and Mr. Roy are studying; and there is a College Station where Hook'em Horns is out and Gig'em Aggies is in. There is a place where the Husband Ray Roberts, the Father Ray Roberts, the Brother Ray Roberts, the Grandfather Ray Roberts, the Relative Ray Roberts, and our friend Ray Roberts no longer has the despair of illness, nor the dread of an attack, nor the agony of a constant gnawing of fear of recurrence, nor the indecision of whether or not an operative procedure would further his life or render his remaining days without the quality of life that he was entitled to. We say good-bye this afternoon to one who accepted his responsibility—and responsibility has been called the response to the ability God has given us.

So, I end this eulogy as it began: "Ray Roberts was a friend of mine."

Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn this day, let us do so in everlasting respect and veneration for the wonderful friendship all had with our friend, Ray Roberts.

#### HONORING OUR PAGES

#### HON. BILL RICHARDSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, every fall, spring, and summer, 66 outstanding young people travel to Washington to serve as pages for the House. During the fall and spring, these teenagers rise before the crack of dawn to attend high school and then report to duty here in the House. These young people perform a wide variety of duties. In addition to helping us, they gain an invaluable insight into how Congress works.

Over the years, I have had the good fortune of nominating several of our pages. My current nominee, Karen Lee Nuckols, was prominently featured in a newspaper profile which appeared in the Portales-News Tribune in Portales, NM. Reporter Janet Bresenham accurately captures Karen's energy, excitement, and hard work in her front page story. In fact, Ms. Bresenham's article is the best story concerning our pages that I have ever read. The

Associated Press in New Mexico was also impressed with Ms. Bresenham's story and carried the article on its statewide wire service.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring Ms. Bresenham's excellent story to my colleagues' attention. My colleagues may wish to consider sharing the following news article with future page applicants.

#### TEEN FINDS CAPITAL LIFE ON THE HILL— PORTALES GIRL ENJOYS WORK AS HOUSE PAGE (By Janet Bresenham)

Portales is making high marks on the floor of the U.S. House of Representatives in Washington, D.C., these days, thanks to one 16-year-old ranking ambassador of Roosevelt County goodwill.

Karen Lee Nuckols has been serving since January 27 as one of the 66 Congressional Pages in the House for the 1992 spring semester.

The Portales High School junior was nominated for the coveted position by Representative Bill Richardson, the Democratic congressman from New Mexico's 3rd Congressional District.

"She's one of the best Pages I've had in my 10 years," Richardson said. "She is doing extremely well. She has really excelled."

In less than two months, Nuckols has already been promoted from "runner" to an honored and sought-after position working in the Cloak Room.

The new position gives her more of a front-row seat for observing debates and legislative action in the House of Representatives and watching politics in action.

"She has gotten floor assignments, working on the floor of the House during debates, which is the prime assignment a Page can get," Richardson said.

The Cloak Room is the room connected to the House floor where U.S. Representatives can take their phone calls when Congress is in session or sit down and talk among themselves without actually being on the floor of the House.

"If a vote is going on, different offices or other people want to talk to the members (of the House)," Nuckols explained. "I will take or receive the call and take a message out to the member."

During important legislative debate, such as the recent vote on the middle-class tax package, Nuckols said adrenaline runs high as the Pages work the same long hours as the congressmen do to keep up with the phones and messages and flurry of activity.

"I love it when there's a vote on; it's stressful, but it's fun and really interesting," Nuckols said. "During votes, it gets very busy. The phones are constantly ringing."

Answering phones in the Cloak Room has allowed Nuckols to talk to a variety of people, from the London Times to Arkansas Governor and Democratic presidential candidate Bill Clinton.

Nuckols was also working as a Page when the scandal broke concerning the check-kiting practices of some members of the House.

"It was really stressful," she said. "There were a lot of phone calls in the Cloak Room. People who were watching everything on C-Span were calling and telling us their opinion. We could just listen, take a message and tell them to call their congressman's office directly."

When she first arrived in Washington, Nuckols' work as a "runner" involved delivering whatever various offices needed, through what she called the "inside mail service at the Capitol." Part of the job entailed a thorough knowledge of the office address numbering system because runners

"have to be able to find any office on Capitol Hill," she said.

"It was scary at first because they would hand us a number between 100 and 2,482, and it's just a number, and you have to know exactly where that is. We had three buildings to choose from and tons of floors."

Her promotion March 16 gave Nuckols a chance to meet more of the members of Congress directly.

"As a runner, I would pass members of Congress in the hall, but I never knew who all of them were," she said. "Now that I work in the Cloak Room, I have to know all their names and faces because I have to be able to find a member at times when there is a vote or someone on the phone for them. It's a lot better; I can go up and say 'hi' and there's more interaction with members of Congress."

Besides learning about how Congress works, Nuckols said she was surprised to learn how members of Congress work.

"I really never thought congressmen did anything," she said. "I thought they were more in the public eye, and the people who work for them did all the real work. Now I realize I was totally wrong. They do a great deal of work. It's really neat to watch all that they do."

Her own work as a Congressional Page takes precedence while she is in Washington, but Nuckols also attends school in the mornings to keep up with her high school studies.

After getting up at 5 a.m. every day and going to breakfast, Nuckols and her fellow Pages walk about a block from their dorms in the old congressional hotel building to the Library of Congress, where the House and Senate Page School classes begin at 6:45 a.m.

"The House Page School is a private school with a faculty of five teachers, a secretary, a principal and a counselor," Nuckols explained. "We have only four classes a day that are 40 minutes long, and school ends at 10 a.m."

Her spring schedule includes courses in Pre-Calculus, U.S. History, Spanish and American Literature.

"It's really neat because every single student is very self-motivated—they want to be here," Nuckols said. "Especially in my English and History classes, we get into really good discussions because most kids here are good speakers and they're on a high intellectual level. Mostly it's a regular school, but it's hard not to talk about politics when we're sitting in the nation's capital."

Among the nation's leaders in Congress and among her fellow Pages, Nuckols has made friends easily, and Richardson credits her "cheeriness" and her ability to learn quickly with helping her rise through the ranks.

"I believe she's one of the most popular Pages, from what I have observed," Richardson said. "Her cheeriness is part of what makes her popular. She's always smiling."

Unlike some Congressional Pages, the daughter of Bonnie Burnworth of Portales and Kent Nuckols of Albuquerque said she never had any previous political aspirations or background.

"I had read about being a Congressional Page in the history books, and now that I'm here, I've learned so much about it," Nuckols said. "I want to thank Bill Richardson for getting me here. A number of Pages have been studying politics for a long time, and a number of them are like me and came here to learn."

Her experiences working with Congress have strengthened the Portales teen-ager's ambitions to become a speech pathologist

and work with the deaf and hearing-impaired.

"I will be able to come back some day and be a better influence for the hearing-impaired, now that I have a better understanding of how the system works," Nuckols said.

Getting a taste of the country's many different cultures through her interaction with various congressional offices has been one of Nuckols' favorite learning experiences while working in Washington.

"I really enjoy going into all the offices," she said. "It's a chance to see all the different cultures, because the offices try to portray the cultures of their particular states, and you hear all the different accents from around the country, too."

Although she has been somewhat dazzled by the newness of being away from home and the excitement of living in the nation's capital, Nuckols never misses a chance to promote her hometown.

The mention of Roosevelt County's trademark Valencia peanuts draws a hearty laugh from Nuckols, as she related her efforts to encourage consumption of the area's favorite commodity.

"My mom sent me some Portales peanuts, and I shared them with everyone here," Nuckols said. "My next goal is to give some Valencia peanuts to the people in the Georgia congressional offices. They talk about how good their peanuts are, and I tell them, 'But you haven't tasted peanuts from Portales.'"

Richardson readily agrees that Nuckols always keeps the interests of New Mexico in mind.

"She's always asking me when I'm going to go to Portales next," he said, with a chuckle.

While she is away from Roosevelt County, Nuckols is taking advantage of the other cultural benefits of life in the big city.

"I really enjoy being able to just walk to any of the Smithsonian's," she said. "I have been really impressed with the Kennedy Center. I saw a play there, and I'm going to the National Symphony. We went to the National Theater and saw 'A Chorus Line.' That was really neat."

Among her other favorite attractions to see during her free time are the zoo and "Embassy Row," where all the foreign embassies are located.

Between the highlights of both work and play on Capitol Hill, Nuckols can foresee only one drawback to living in Washington this year.

Although she says the other Pages "really take care of each other like a close-knit family," her voice grows a little wistful when she talks about spending her 17th birthday on May 26 away from home and the friends and family she has in New Mexico.

She will have a chance to be with them again when she completes her term as a Congressional page on June 6 and returns to Portales to complete her senior year in high school next fall.

In the meantime, while her hometown friends read the latest from Capitol Hill in the newspaper or watch the news on television, Nuckols is grateful she has the once-in-a-lifetime thrill of seeing history in action.

"These things I'm watching are going to be written about in my children's history books," Nuckols said. "Everyone here tries to remind the Pages all the time that we are sitting here and history is being made and we are a part of it."

# IN HONOR OF SCHOLASTIC ACHIEVEMENT

## HON. JOAN KELLY HORN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Ms. HORN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend three students from the 2nd Congressional District in Missouri for their scholastic achievements and recent scholarship awards: Alex Cho, Brian Bisig, and Nancy Schaefer. Each has been awarded a scholarship from the Creve Coeur/Olivette area Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club based on their participation in an annual essay contest and competition, including oral presentation of their essay.

Appropriately, the theme of this year's competition was "What Would You Do To Fix The Economy?" Alex, Brian, and Nancy were challenged by this question, as we in Congress and the executive branch are today. They took the issue on with honesty and maturity to introduce ideas that recognize the need for business growth and development, as well as the social ramifications of our economic policies. The issues they stressed were the need for long-term investments in technologies, research, infrastructure, and—most of all—quality to improve our competitiveness.

These ideas are the seeds of our future growth, Mr. Speaker. These students have worked hard not only on this question and this scholarship, but every day. All three of these students are at the top of their class academically. All have achieved honors in school competitions, extracurricular activities, and as volunteers in their communities. They are an inspiration to our community, and should be a motivation to national policymakers, as well. Clearly, a dedication to education pays off.

First place in the competition, along with a \$2,000 scholarship, went to an essay written by Mr. Alex Cho of Parkway Central High School. Alex's answer to our economic stagnation emphasized long-term investments: tax incentives for manufacturing, targeted to smaller enterprises; expanded research and development; and a better use of Federal research in critical technologies. These are excellent suggestions—ones that have been offered for consideration in Congress and to the administration. The St. Louis metropolitan area is particularly well-suited for these types of activities.

Second and third place in the competition, and scholarships of \$1,250 and \$750, respectively, went to Mr. Brian Bisig of DeSmet Jesuit High School and Miss Nancy Schaefer of Westminster Christian Academy. Brian and Nancy have also focused their essay recommendations on competitive activities, such as research and development, quality enhancements, and productivity. I was very impressed by the ability of these young people to integrate such complex issues into a responsible economic growth strategy.

Clearly, we must invest in the education of our young people to ensure that they are able to advance these ideas in society. I commend the Creve Coeur/Olivette Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club for their support of these students and higher education within our

community, in general. I hope all of my colleagues will join me in congratulating these young St. Louisans on their achievements. I wish them success in their future endeavors.

### CONDEMNING RODNEY KING VERDICT

**HON. EDWARD R. ROYBAL**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1992*

Mr. ROYBAL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to express my disbelief at the verdict in the trial of the four Los Angeles police officers who beat Rodney King. Except for 12 jurors in Simi Valley, the world was shocked and outraged by the appalling violence which was inflicted upon an unarmed citizen by law enforcement officers.

This verdict has left many law-abiding citizens of Los Angeles wondering who will protect them from the police. One of the defendants in this trial claimed that his use of violence was justified because he mistakenly thought Rodney King was under the influence of drugs. This excuse can be used by any violence-minded officer to justify any level of violence against anyone. It is outrageous to allow this kind of mindset in public servants whose duty it is to protect the public.

I hope that our incoming Chief of Police will not accept this kind of excuse from his officers and will seriously take into account the recommendations made in the Christopher commission's report. Instead of "looking the other way" when brutality reports are filed, these cases need to be thoroughly and vigorously investigated. Our police force needs to end acts of excessive violence committed by its officers.

I urge the Justice Department to vigorously pursue its investigation into the violation of Mr. King's civil rights. Federal charges must be filed against those responsible for this brutal action. This beating was truly a terrible episode, and it was not an isolated case. To watch a man being fearfully beaten, kicked and electrically shocked by police officers was a sickening sight.

We must realize that respect for the law decreases, when our law enforcement officers violate the laws they have sworn to enforce. As citizens of Los Angeles, we must all refrain from violence. We must all work together to effect a positive change in community-police relations and create a climate of understanding.

### IN MEMORY OF BILL SADOWSKI

**HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN**

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1992*

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, it is my sad duty to note sudden and tragic passing of Florida's Department of Community Affairs Secretary, Bill Sadowski. Bill Sadowski was well known in both Miami and Tallahassee for his devotion to public life, as well for having a

gentle sense of humor. While I did not have the pleasure of serving with Bill in the Florida House of Representatives, my husband, Dexter, did. Dexter found him to be a true and dedicated public servant. In recent years, I had dealt with Bill in his final post as Secretary of Community Affairs and enjoyed working with him. The Miami Herald summed up the sense of loss in its editorial "Devoted public servant" which follows:

Only one word does justice to the stunning death of Bill Sadowski: tragic. The secretary of the Florida Department of Community Affairs died in a plane crash in St. Augustine early yesterday morning. The plane's pilot also died.

Mr. Sadowski's death is first of all a tragedy for his family. His wife, Jean, and children, Jill and Ryan, were the loves of his life. Nobody doubted it when he said in 1982, at age 38, that he was leaving the state House after six years of service in order to spend more time with his family.

Mr. Sadowski's legislative record is evidence that one effective lawmaker can achieve more in six years than a whole delegation of mediocrities can accomplish in a lifetime. So quickly did he master complex issues such as insurance and banking that he soon was entrusted with major responsibilities in those areas. He was also a force on crucial issues such as education. He helped forge an "urban coalition" to champion the larger counties' interests.

Above all, though, Mr. Sadowski's colleagues respected and liked him as a man of conscience who was never self-righteous. He was "pro-life" on abortion and capital punishment, for instance, but he had friends on both sides of both issues. His dry wit, including frequent self-deprecating allusions to his Polish ancestry, helped him get along well even with lawmakers who often disagreed with him.

His goodbye to the Legislature didn't end Bill Sadowski's public service. Indeed, his record of later achievements is an example for all those elected officials who now cling so desperately to their jobs.

Especially significant was his three-year tenure (1984-87) on the governing board of the South Florida Water Management District. As chairperson during his final two years there, he presided during a challenging period when the district was accelerating its functional evolution from mere water management to a key role in protecting South Florida's fragile environment.

Yet nothing better illustrates Mr. Sadowski's devotion to public service than his 15 months running the agency responsible for enforcing Florida's controversial growth-management laws. He took the job reluctantly, then worked tirelessly to dispel a legacy ill will and to marshal public support to protect the planning process from legislative assault. He was on such a mission when his life was snuffed out. Tragic.

Mr. Speaker, I wish to extend my condolences to his widow, children and all the Sadowski family. He was a presence in Florida that will be greatly missed.

### GIRL SCOUT AWARDS

**HON. JOHN J. LaFALCE**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1992*

Mr. LaFALCE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay special recognition this morning to five

girls from my district who have earned the Girl Scout Gold Award, the highest award achievable in Girl Scouting. Each of these recipients has demonstrated a high level of skill and leadership and each has completed a special Gold Award project.

Deborah Apollo, from Kenmore, organized and chaired a Teen Neighborhood Watch Program in conjunction with the Kenmore Police Department's adult program.

Cheryl Benton, also of Kenmore, organized a youth group at her church for children in grades 3-5.

Another Kenmore resident, Kathryn Maragliano, designed and produced a play based on the Dr. Seuss book, "The Lorax."

Finally, but not least, Dina Wilkins and Robin Woolson of Tonawanda developed a camp training program to prepare Brownie Girl Scouts, ages 6-8, for their first outdoor camping experience.

I want to salute each and every one of these girls for their outstanding achievements. They and the Girl Scout Council of Buffalo and Erie County are to be commended for their commitment and dedication to the Scouting experience.

### TRIBUTE TO GARRETTTFORD ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

**HON. CURT WELDON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1992*

Mr. WELDON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize Garrettford Elementary School. The school will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the christening of its facility on May 1, 1992. When the first Garrettford Elementary School was built in 1909, it was a small school in a tiny community. Today, Garrettford remains a neighborhood school with a small percentage of the students riding buses to school. While the original school consisted of only three classrooms, a teacher's lounge, and a principal's office, today it is the home for 720 students, including many from various countries around the world. Yet for all that growth, Garrettford remains a neighborhood, a school dedicated to educating the students and the community.

The school boasts a family atmosphere for its 23 regular classrooms and 7 special education classes. Garrettford's recognition in 1990 as a "School of Excellence" on both the State and national levels exemplifies its pride in the attainment of high standards and its part in educating productive citizens for the 21st century. We need more schools like Garrettford.

Since 1983, Wayne McAllister has been the principal of Garrettford Elementary. Under his leadership, with a dedicated faculty, staff, and student body, Garrettford has proven itself a fine educational institution. It is with great pleasure that I congratulate Garrettford Elementary on its 50th anniversary.

TRIBUTE TO THE GERMANTOWN,  
IL FIRE DEPARTMENT ON THEIR  
100TH ANNIVERSARY

**HON. JERRY F. COSTELLO**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. COSTELLO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to bring my colleagues' attention to the 100th anniversary of the Germantown, IL Fire Department. The Volunteer Fire Department of Germantown, a town in my congressional district, will commemorate 100 years of fighting fires and providing other emergency services on May 2 of this year.

The Germantown Volunteer Fire Co. was established on May 2, 1892, and was comprised of 18 volunteer firefighters. These firemen used a hand-operated pump which was loaded onto a horse-drawn wagon and taken to the site of the fire.

In the early days of the department, all funds and equipment were donated. To support the fire department, the firefighters have held a variety of fundraisers throughout their 100-year history. Platform dances were sponsored weekly in the mid-1900's to raise the necessary funds to purchase a 1941 pumper truck. This truck was in use until 1988!

The fundraisers also enabled the volunteers to build a new fire station and purchase the first fire department radio system in the county. This tradition continues with members raising funds to buy an assortment of equipment. This year the firefighters contributed the funds and manpower to convert a used truck into a water-tanker truck.

As a member of the Congressional Fire Services Caucus, I recognize the importance of fire departments nationwide. Formed in 1987, the caucus addresses issues relating to fire, life safety, and emergency response. The Congress and fire service are united behind a single agenda of concentration on the fundamental goal of a fire safe America.

Today, the Germantown Volunteer Fire Department has 30 members, all volunteers, who contribute their time and talents to their community. A truck mechanic, carpenter, plumber, and electrician work beside a computer programmer, draftsman, and engineer to respond to emergency calls in the southern Illinois community.

The teamwork of this fire department allows their performance to exceed all expectations. In fact, in 1991, the department received the Clinton County Sheriff's Department Distinguished Service Award for their participation in responding to a dramatic multiple-fatality vehicle accident.

I ask my colleagues to join me as I applaud the Germantown Fire Co.'s current and former members who have proudly provided fire and emergency medical services to the Germantown community for the past 100 years.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

TRIBUTE TO KEITH D. WRIGHT

**HON. DONALD M. PAYNE**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to bring to the attention of my colleagues an exceptional individual. His name is Keith D. Wright and he was recently named by the United Way of the Oranges as Volunteer of the Year. Also, he was added to the board of directors of the United Way of the Oranges. The United Way of the Oranges represents the cities of Orange, East Orange, West Orange, and South Orange, NJ, which I have the privilege to represent.

These are impressive accomplishments to be sure, but Keith Wright is a remarkable man, as is made clear by his numerous achievements in business and the community. Keith is currently the assistant manager of computer operations for the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey. He is chairman of the East Orange Parking Authority, the East Orange Economic Development Co. and the Mayor's Community Development 2000 steering committee. He is a past president of the Black Data Processing Association.

Mr. Speaker, I can not help being impressed. In addition, in 1984, while working at Hoffman-LaRoche, Mr. Wright was selected as a Black Achiever. He was nominated an Outstanding Young Man of America and is listed in "Who's Who in Black America."

Other civic responsibilities Keith Wright has taken upon himself include membership on the Martin Luther Commission youth committee, director of the Tri-City People's Corp., and sits on the board of managers for the East Orange YMCA.

Keith Wright has proven himself to be a community leader deserving of recognition. I have known Keith for more than 10 years, and I have always had nothing but respect for him and his endeavors. I am sure my respected colleagues join me in congratulating Mr. Wright on his most recent accomplishment as volunteer of the year for the United Way of the Oranges.

TRIBUTE TO DR. AND MRS. VASCO  
SMITH, JR.

**HON. HAROLD E. FORD**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. FORD of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues this proclamation honoring Dr. and Mrs. Vasco Smith, Jr. of Memphis, TN. Mr. Speaker, it is an honored privilege for me to join with the citizens of the Ninth Congressional District, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. and with citizens throughout this Nation in paying tribute to Dr. and Mrs. Vasco Smith who have dedicated their lives to improving the human condition of those whose lives they have touched in a very special way:

Whereas, Dr. and Mrs. Smith—affectionately referred to as "Vasco and Maxine" are

indeed deserving of the honors extended to them for the all-inclusive services which they have rendered in the religious, civic, educational, cultural and political arenas of the Memphis community and beyond. Their accomplishment and contributions are indeed historic in nature. They dared to dream of a better community, a better nation and a better world where justice and equality for all citizens prevails. But they recognized in their early struggles that freedom for the oppressed is bought with a price, and they dared to pay the price, and

Whereas, these distinguished American citizens are team-players in this "drama of life together", and they serve as an "all-inclusive support system" for each other in times of trial and triumph as well. They are acclaimed for their courageous leadership in the Civil Rights Struggle, and they endured the indignities of being arrested for participation in sit-ins, boycotts and freedom marches, and

Whereas, we pay tribute to the esteemed Mrs. Maxine Smith as a courageous spirit, whose accomplishments and contributions are a matter of international record. She is intellectually and academically accomplished as evidenced by her attainment of a B.A. Degree from Spellman College in Atlanta, Georgia and an M.A. Degree from Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont. Her leadership roles in numerous organizations are far too numerous for inclusion in this document. The awards and honors which she has received represent a numerical phenomenon. She presently serves as the Executive Secretary of the local chapter of the NAACP, and the President of the Memphis Board of Education. She is renowned for her supreme articulative skills and her effervescent personality and deportment. She brings zest and vitality to any occasion of which she is a part, and

Whereas, Dr. Vasco Smith is hailed as a "Soldier of Uncommon Valor." I salute him for his noble character and lofty ideals. He served "with honor" in the defense of this nation in World War II and in the Korean War. And, he is equally heroic as a "star performer" in the political arena of Memphis and Shelby County. He has carved for himself a unique place in the history of this community for his exemplary leadership on the Charter Commission of Shelby County which led to legislation resulting in the building of the sixty million dollar medical facility which we refer to with pride as the MED. His legislative agenda of accomplishment and the awards, citation and honors which he has received defy our ability to include them in this document, and

Whereas, Dr. Smith has preserved in academic attainment and in his exemplary performance in the practice of dentistry since 1945. He is a graduate of LeMoyné-Owen College of Memphis, Tennessee and holds the D.D.S. Degree from Meharry Medical College where he attained membership in Kappa Sigma Pi (National Dental Honor Society) and Omicron Kappa Upsilon (International Dental Honor Society).

Dr. and Mrs. Smith are the parent of one son—Dr. Vasco Smith, III.

It is with great personal pleasure and pride that I salute Dr. and Mrs. Vasco Smith as Distinguished Americans, and declare that they are indeed "Citizens Extraordinaire": Now, be it therefore

Resolved, That this proclamation shall become a part of the Congressional Record on this 1st day of May, 1992.

## CONGRATULATIONS TO ESPARTO HIGH SCHOOL

### HON. VIC FAZIO

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. FAZIO. Mr. Speaker, I would like my colleagues to join me in congratulating Esparto High School of Yolo County, CA, on its centennial anniversary. Since 1892, Esparto High has educated young people from the Capay Valley in northern California.

Esparto, originally called Esperanza, exemplifies the significant impact of railroads on the development of California. When the Southern Pacific Railroad laid its tracks in the valley, the resulting land use created a rapid rise in population. Consequently, the town of Esparto was born.

Early education in the Esparto and Capay Valley areas played a major role in community life. The residents took great pride in their educational system, the center of which was and is Esparto High School. At its inception, the school served eight elementary school districts throughout Yolo County, as one of only two senior high schools.

Esparto High began holding classes in a two-story wood-framed structure. Following a devastating fire in 1939, the residents of Esparto banded together to rebuild the high school. Esparto High has since expanded to meet the growing needs of its students with the addition of an agricultural wing and a business education department.

In short, I know my fellow Members will join me in congratulating Esparto High School on its first 100 years, and extending my best wishes for many more years of quality education in California.

## TRIBUTE TO COLUMBIA CARES: "1992 POINTS OF LIGHT AWARD" RECIPIENT

### HON. DAN SCHAEFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. SCHAEFER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate Columbia Cares, a nonprofit community service program of the Englewood, CO-based thrift Columbia Savings, which has recently been named recipient of the "1992 President's Annual Points of Light Award." The volunteer program is one of 21 "Points of Light Award" winners chosen nationwide this year from a field of more than 4,500 nominations.

I am proud of the tremendous amount of time and effort that over 890 Columbia Cares volunteers have contributed to educational and environmental projects in Colorado. Despite the demands of their own personal lives, these volunteers devoted hours engaged in company-sponsored volunteer activities, with the sole purpose of helping others. Programs such as Homework Hotline, GED on TV, the Colorado Center for the Book and the Colorado State Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped are improving our communities

and making Colorado a better place to live for all of us.

At a time when social needs are great, those who freely give their time and talents to help others are a precious resource. It is refreshing to see a group, as dedicated as Columbia Cares, recognized with the Nation's most prestigious community service award. Again, I commend the volunteers of Columbia Cares and their hard work. They truly exemplify dedicated public servants and I applaud them and thank them for their commitment to helping the citizens of Colorado.

## THE PRESCRIPTION ACCOUNTABILITY AND PATIENT CARE IMPROVEMENT ACT

### HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today a bill designed to help improve the outpatient prescribing of prescription medications. The following outlines more details, background, and an explanation of the Prescription Accountability and Patient Care Improvement Act:

#### EXPLANATION

##### BACKGROUND

My legislation calls for the development of 10 State-based demonstration projects administered by states' Departments of Health. The initiative will simply build on three state-wide efforts sponsored and funded by the Bush Administration in Oklahoma, Massachusetts, and Hawaii. It will use existing computer technology to focus attention on cases of under- and over-prescribing of controlled substances. It should be particularly helpful in ending the under-prescribing of painkillers in our society. The Administration, in providing federal block grants through the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Department of Justice, has developed a model to improve patient care, to better educate physicians and patients, and to address existing fraud. I applaud the Bush Administration's efforts in this area.

##### APPRECIATION

I am especially grateful to numerous organizations which have helped me in developing this initiative, ranging from national medical membership groups, pharmacy groups, pharmaceutical companies, national and local patient membership groups, various state health agencies, civil liberties advocates, and computer specialists.

In short, this effort is nothing more than an expansion of existing federal law for Drug Utilization Review (DUR) beyond the Medicaid population to the population as a whole. The DUR program enjoys the support of the American Medical Association (AMA), the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association (PMA), and the American Pharmaceutical Association (APhA), and I have incorporated into the legislation the detailed DUR principles developed by these three organizations. This idea for a computerized Prescription Accountability program first originated from the American Medical Association (AMA), in an idea called PADS, a paper-based data collection program later upgraded to a computerized version called

PADS 2. I am especially grateful for the AMA's vision and leadership in this area.

According to an AMA spokesperson, as quoted in the March, 1992 *Psychiatric Times*, the bill is "something we've advocated because it relieves the paperwork burden and brings the whole concept of drug-tracking into the 20th century. Health agencies will screen the data, so there is less likelihood of review by drug enforcement officials. It will also advance patient care due to bad prescribing practices, which will be enhanced and improved through appropriate peer review."

#### DUPONT-MERCK SUPPORTS OKLAHOMA'S ELECTRONIC DATA TRANSFER (EDT) PROGRAM

The concept of using computer-based data for the purposes of improving patient care and enhancing enforcement activity appears to have the support of a leading U.S. drug company, Dupont-Merck. Speaking of their experience with the Oklahoma OSTAR program, first begun January 1, 1991, Dupont-Merck stated in a letter to me: "our records indicate very little if any change in the prescribing for our Schedule II products." Dupont-Merck's Schedule II products are the popular pain killers Percodan and Percocet, which account for about half of the pain killer market share. Continuing, Dupont-Merck states:

"Our conjecture is that nothing has changed in the prescribers' practice settings; consequently, practitioners continue to prescribe in a manner they know is appropriate and believe to be in the best interest of patient care."

Furthermore, Dupont-Merck reports:

"it is our understanding that the use of the Oklahoma program, to date, has primarily produced information by which 'doctor shoppers' have been identified and arrested. As stated above, with the use of EDT [Electronic Data Transfer] nothing changes in the prescribers' practice settings. Therefore, we believe it is reasonable to assume that enforcement activity directed towards those who are prescribing for other than legitimate medical reasons will be effective but won't affect legitimate prescribing."

#### COMPUTERIZATION: IT'S HAPPENED, SO LET'S MAKE IT WORK FOR PUBLIC POLICY PURPOSES

My legislation would not change the current practice of medicine in any way, shape or form. My legislation would not change the current practice of pharmacy in any way, shape or form. It would, however, change the software in the pharmacist's computer.

Today, at least 95% of all pharmacy operations are computerized, as are 80% of all doctor offices. Whether patients pay cash, are covered under Medicaid, or have prescription drug coverage under an insurance plan, the pharmacist keeps patient records by computer. It has been a trend for ten years now, and by the end of 1992, 100% of all pharmacies will be completely computerized. Why? Because insurance companies require it for efficiency and cost containment purposes and it allows doctors and pharmacists to be reimbursed in 5 days instead of 5 weeks.

President Bush, in announcing his national health care reform proposal in Cleveland in February, 1992, called for all Medicare and Medicaid claims to be made "electronically" and is proposing a "Smart Card" for the health care system. A Prescription Accountability and Patient Care Improvement program is a natural extension of these proposals.

#### GOALS

The legislation is designed to:

(1) address the underutilization (or overutilization) of controlled substances required for the treatment of special medical needs. It does this by providing State health agencies, medical membership groups, and patient advocacy organizations a means to better educate physicians and patients on ways to prescribe and take needed prescriptions involving controlled substances; and

(2) facilitate the implementation of the physician practice guidelines, particularly the anti-pain guidelines, currently being developed by HHS' Agency for Health Care Policy and Research (AHCPR); and

(3) facilitate needed substance abuse counseling treatment, at the physician's discretion, for those patients who may be needlessly addicted to these classes of drugs; and

(4) improve a State's ability to stop existing fraud and illegal diversion of these potentially dangerous and addictive drugs, estimated by HHS and the DEA to cause hundreds of millions, if not billions, in health care fraud and illegal drug trafficking of legal controlled substances;

These are goals which build on the established DUR principles, and existing data systems should be used to give the state-based DUR Boards the information necessary to do their jobs.

#### WHAT INFORMATION WOULD BE COLLECTED?

The measure would allow State health agencies to access number-based information on prescriptions of controlled substances in Schedule II, III, and IV through "electronic data transfer" using existing computer technology.

(1) The doctor's assigned Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) number. Doctors today cannot write a prescription for a controlled substance without including their DEA number on the prescription.

(2) The pharmacy location's National Association of Boards of Pharmacy (NABP) number.

(3) A "unique identifier patient number," which will be coded for privacy reasons, to include, for example, either a Social Security number or a driver's license number. When a patient files a claim with their insurance company, the Social Security number, the driver's license number or some other assigned personal number are used.

(4) The date of birth of the patient recipient. This information will greatly assist the designated health agency in identifying abuses of drugs in certain patient populations. For example, benzodiazepene (tranquillizer) misuse and abuse is a significant problem in the senior citizen population, as can be the misuse of prescribing Ritalin (a Schedule II drug) to children for the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

(5) The National Drug Code (NDC) number for the drug, the quantity, and dosage units.

(6) The home State of the recipient. This helps states deal with the "patient crossing the state border" issue.

(7) The medical specialty of the physician (to be determined by the State licensing board and provided to the designated state health agency). This will help protect from needless audits doctors who write large numbers of legitimate prescriptions of various Schedule II, III or IV controlled substances. For example, oncologists regularly write large dosages of morphine, and for good reason. On the other hand, if a podiatrist writes a prescription for a large dosage of methamphetamine, then something's likely to be suspect.

#### WHY SHOULD THE INFORMATION BE COLLECTED?

##### (1) To Address Illegal Diversion

To fight illegal diversion, it's a case of efficiency. A Tulsa [OK] World story of June 21,

1991, "Drug-Tracking System May Be Model for States," explained;

"Illegal use of Schedule II drugs is a greater problem than illegal drugs such as marijuana or cocaine, said Rep. Gary Bastin (D-Del City). 'Prior to the electronic tracking program, investigators attempted to follow paper trails,' said Elaine Dodd, chief agent in the compliance division of the Oklahoma Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Control. 'For an investigator to follow leads on a diversion case, he or she had to second-guess which of the 900 pharmacies in Oklahoma might have prescriptions, then spend days manually reviewing files,' she said.

"Diversion investigators were facing an impossible task in trying to identify locations of prescriptions and ultimate consumers," she said. A "combination of intuition and blind luck" was needed to build cases, she said. "The new computerized system allows investigators to quickly locate which pharmacies were visited by abusers."

In other words, a computerized system removes the investigator from the physician's office and pharmacy. Now, when the crack house is raided, and a prescription for a controlled substance is found, the investigator visits 12 doctors and 9 pharmacies to try to build a paper trail. In this process, many law-abiding physicians and pharmacists were needlessly involved. Under a computerized program, the investigators will know where the prescription in question is kept on file. [Note: under current federal law, prescriptions for controlled substances are kept on the pharmacy location for five years (under my bill this would not change).]

##### (2) To Better Educate Physicians and Patients

For education purposes, the information is a first step for health agencies and medical societies seeking to improve physicians' prescribing practices. For example, Michigan has a statewide multiple-copy prescription program, begun in 1989, where data is collected on Schedule II prescriptions. Michigan's Health Department has built a prescribing profile on physician's use of Ritalin, a Schedule II drug. Ritalin can be used under limited circumstances for the treatment of attention deficit disorder, or hyperactive children. The drug is not recommended by its maker for long periods of time—only in limited circumstances. The Health Department has evidence that a number of pediatricians and school-based nurse clinics prescribe Ritalin beyond the maximum cumulative dosage or exceeding the recommended duration. In cooperation with the Michigan Medical Society, the state Health Department has begun a series of educational seminars.

#### ASSURING PATIENT AND PHYSICIAN PRIVACY: DATA ENCRYPTION STANDARDS (DES)

My legislation will protect the privacy and rights of patients, physicians, and pharmacists and their ability to have access to needed medications by placing the strictest confidentiality safeguards on the system. I cannot overemphasize the need to protect the confidentiality of all patient and physician information, and I have stressed this in the legislation.

This bill will further enhance the patient confidentiality protections of existing antidiversion programs, called multiple copy prescription programs, that are in place in 10 States (CA, TX, MI, IL, NY, RI, IN, ID, HI, WA). These ten States, covering 45% of the country's population, have operated anti-diversion and anti-fraud programs for years—California, for example, since 1940—without a single case of a privacy violation to the pa-

tient, physician, or pharmacist. Confidentiality and privacy under multiple copy prescription programs has always been guaranteed. Millions of prescriptions are handled under these systems every year, with confidentiality assured. Nevertheless, my bill contains some strengthened provisions. I invite interested parties to participate in these privacy-protection efforts (in separate legislation I will introduce, the sale of all personal prescription and health records to drug companies and other third parties will be prohibited).

Let me be most clear: the Prescription Accountability system is number-based only—no "national data base" as some have mistakenly claimed; no "names in a computer" as some incorrectly assume. My proposal requires Data Encryption Standards (DES) developed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), and relies on the highest standard of data security protections.

In layman's terms, all the number-based data attributed to an individual is "scrambled"—the doctor's assigned DEA number, the pharmacist's National Association of Boards of Pharmacy (NABP) number, the State-established patient unique identifier number (most likely the Social Security or state driver's license number) under this system.

For example, suppose a patient's State driver license number was "123456789". Hypothetically, under encryption, the scrambling of that number would be stored in the computer as "935724618". Furthermore, the 9-digit number could be scrambled into a longer string of numerical digits, say a 50-digit string of numbers. This technique is standard for all secured computer systems which require tight controls on data. Unless one knows the full encryption code, even if a "hacker got in the computer," they'd be looking at useless information—a string of numbers with no meaning whatsoever.

Under my proposal, all the data collected by the computer in the designated health agency is administered by a panel of 5 health agency officials: two with solid backgrounds in prescribing, two with solid backgrounds in investigations, and the designated state health agency director. Only the designated state health agency director would know the full encryption code to unscramble the data. The four other panel members would know only 1/4 the encryption code. In other words, the prescribers and the investigators share the responsibility, serving as a "checks and balances." This design protects legitimate prescribing while also properly identifying cases of reasonable cause for further inquiry involving possible illegal activity.

#### AMERICA'S "OTHER" DRUG PROBLEM: WHY THIS LEGISLATION IS NEEDED

##### (1) To Address Diversion

Illegal diversion of legal controlled substances is estimated by the Drug Enforcement Administration as a \$25 billion market.

A recent Los Angeles Times article reported the seriousness of illegal diversion:

"Quoting from the FBI, the report outlines a 'typical' Medicaid fraud and diversion scheme: A doctor writes an unnecessary prescription, billing Medicaid for a patient's visit [Note: the billing to Medicaid costs an average of \$150] and for unnecessary tests [Note: x-rays and other tests average \$75] that the physician ordered. The patient then has the prescription filled at a pharmacy that is taking part in the fraud. The pharmacist bills Medicaid after filing the fraudulent prescription."

"The patient then sells the unneeded drug to a drug 'diverter,' often using the money

for his narcotics addiction. After the diverter repackages and sells the drug to a pharmacy, it re-enters the chain of retail sales."

In other cases, the legal prescription is traded on the 'street' for illegal drugs, a practice commonly referred to as the "Valium for crack" drug trade.

Another article in the March 23, 1992 Drug Enforcement Report states:

"Officials from state after state are reporting rampant overprescription of some Schedule IV tranquilizers, well past the short term use recommended by medical experts. Abuse can lead to addiction and even death when overdosed with other drugs. Xanax, a relatively new tranquilizer, is openly sold outside drug treatment clinics because addicts have learned it intensifies the effect of methadone, making efforts to break addiction fruitless."

Drug enforcement officials also inform me that Xanax, Valium and other benzodiazepenes have, unfortunately, become the 'sister drug' to the crack and cocaine highs when used in combination. Xanax and Valium are often found on premises "when the crack house is raided." While these medications clearly have legitimate and meaningful applications for millions of Americans for mental health-related care, they are increasingly becoming subject to abuse and engaged in combination with the illicit drug trade.

#### (2) To Address Misuse and Abuse

An estimated 2 million seniors are either addicted to or at risk to addiction to tranquilizers. The Bush Administration estimates that 250,000 Medicare rehospitalizations are the result of adverse drug reactions. The National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) reports nearly 90,000 overdoses to legal narcotics, painkillers, sedatives, and tranquilizers.

A HHS Inspector General's report states that between 1.5 and 2 million American seniors—or roughly 1 in 16—are either addicted to or at risk to addiction to benzodiazepenes (tranquilizers like Valium, Librium, Xanax, and Halcion). Inspector General Richard Kusserow refers to such addiction as "America's 'other' drug problem."

#### (3) To Address the Clear Undertreatment of Patients' Needs

There is also overwhelming evidence showing the undertreatment of certain medical needs, particularly cancer pain, AIDS-related pain, and mental health-related matters. The new Pain Treatment guidelines announced on March 5, 1992, by the Agency for Health Policy and Research and designed to more adequately treat Americans in pain are principles which I have incorporated in this comprehensive approach.

#### THE SOLUTION

The current system has failed, but new technologies offer opportunities for solutions.

Using existing computer data systems, the health care field will avoid mountains of paperwork, save Medicare and Medicaid hundreds of millions in waste, fraud and abuse, help law enforcement investigate, arrest and convict the Pill Mills, script doctors, and professional doctor shoppers. My proposal protects privacy. My proposal helps address the obvious undertreatment of patient needs by providing needed data to health agencies and medical societies to better educate physicians on proper prescribing practices.

My legislation does not change medical practice. My legislation does not change pharmacy practice. It simply changes the

software at the point-of-sale. It protects patient and practitioner privacy. Legitimate prescribing is secured and the patient in need will not be affected—but the taxpayer will save billions in reduced illegal prescribing and waste, fraud and abuse in the system.

#### PARIMUTUEL WITHHOLDING

#### HON. RICHARD T. SCHULZE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. SCHULZE. Mr. Speaker, today I, together with Mr. BUNNING, Mr. MCGRATH, Mr. MRAZEK and Mr. NOWAK, am introducing legislation to correct an inequity in the Internal Revenue Code that has caused serious problems for a segment of a taxpaying public and a productive and worthwhile industry. This legislation would modify the current parimutuel withholding tax on racing by raising the threshold from \$1,000 to \$5,000. This would make the withholding threshold the same as for other forms of state-sponsored gambling.

Parimutuel horse racing is a sport and recreational activity that is legal in 43 States. Both off-track and inter-track wagering is legal in the United States. In 1989, the latest year for which statistics are available, over 70 million people attended the races, generating nearly \$600 million in direct revenue to the States from parimutuel taxes, track licenses, occupational licenses, admission taxes and miscellaneous fees. As a Member from the State of New York, I should emphasize that racing provides not only millions of tax dollars to our State, but also provides tens of thousands of jobs and pumps in hundreds of millions of dollars to our State economy.

The Internal Revenue Code presently requires racetracks to withhold 20 percent of any winning bets where the payoff is over \$1,000 and the odds on the bet are 300 to 1 or higher. This withholding requirement was added to the law in 1976 at the suggestion of the Treasury Department, which alleged that many bettors were winning substantial amounts at racetracks, but not reporting the proceeds on their income tax forms.

Regardless of whether withholding was necessary or appropriate in 1976, the \$1,000 threshold is, without any question, no longer appropriate. This is made evident by the \$5,000 threshold that applies to State-sponsored and supported lotteries. In response to the tax compliance issue, it is important to emphasize that the Internal Revenue Service now also requires all tracks to report to the Service any payout in excess of \$600 when the odds are 300 to 1 or higher. The legislation introduced today would not change, in any way, that reporting requirement. With the advanced computer compliance systems that are in place today that were not in place in 1976, there is little chance that a taxpayer will attempt to evade paying tax on a payout which is reported to the IRS, with or without withholding.

A significant effect of parimutuel withholding is to reduce the amount of money in circulation at racetracks. Every time a dollar is wagered at a parimutuel racetrack, a certain

percentage is taken out of the betting pool. This "takeout" accounts for State revenues as well as revenues to the track and horsemen racing there. The larger amount bet, the larger the amount that is earned by the State and the track. Any money that is removed from this betting universe, such as by the Federal withholding requirement, reduces State taxes and income to the track and horse owners. It has been estimated by the American Horse Council that withholding reduces State tax revenues and industry receipts by \$47 million annually, based on 1988 data.

Taxpayers generally view the withholding tax as an excise tax having no relation at all to one's true tax liability, which is usually zero. In order to file for a refund a taxpayer must give up the standard deduction and itemize deductions in order to claim offsetting losses and get a refund. This is often not a reasonable choice for lower income individuals. And even if that is possible, the record-keeping demanded by IRS to substantiate losses is equally unreasonable.

In addition, many racing patrons pay Federal income tax at the rate of 15 percent, but are having funds withheld at the racetrack at the rate of 20 percent. This is unfair to these taxpayers and causes racing serious public relations problems.

Unless the withholding threshold is raised to \$5,000 parimutuel racing will not be able to compete on a level playing field with other gaming activities subject to withholding. State-sponsored and supported lotteries must withhold winnings only when they exceed \$5,000. There is no rational basis for providing discriminatory treatment in compliance provisions such as the withholding threshold on winnings from gaming activities.

The racing industry, and the horse industry it supports, including thousands of breeders, trainers, jockeys and others, is having a difficult financial time. The entire equine industry depends on a health racing industry for survival. One factor causing a slump in the industry is the withholding requirement.

Considering the inequity and damage associated with this seemingly insignificant measure, I hope that my colleagues will agree that it is worth correcting.

This approach will eliminate the regressive effects of the tax and the bulk of the reduction in State and industry revenues while still maintaining a withholding assessment on larger payouts more likely to represent net income to the recipient.

This correction is worthwhile, fair and necessary to an industry that has been severely hurt by the present Tax Code. I hope that all Members can recognize this and particularly urge Members from States with racing and breeding industries to join me in this effort.

#### A TAX LOOPHOLE IS INCREASING THE COST OF THE SAVINGS AND LOAN BAILOUT

#### HON. MATTHEW J. RINALDO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. RINALDO. Mr. Speaker, financial takeover artists and tax lawyers in search of a bo-

nanza are latching on to failed savings and loan institutions and striking it rich. For a relatively modest amount of money, some investors have acquired not only an S&L and its assets, but also huge Government subsidies and guarantees spanning a 10-year period.

During banking committee hearings on funding the savings and loan bailout, investigators disclosed that one wealthy investor in Texas put up only \$1,000 of his own money to purchase Bluebonnet Savings. In return, the Government promised almost \$3 billion in tax-free subsidies and guarantees over 10 years. Witnesses testified that the deal was so lucrative that Bluebonnet became one of the most profitable thrifts in the United States, all from tax-free subsidies.

Under the current Tax Code, wealthy thrift operators can make hundreds of millions of dollars on financial losses that are guaranteed by the Government, not lose a penny of their own investment, and still take additional tax deductions for losses incurred as the value of the S&L assets declines.

Congress can save the American taxpayers billions from the cost of the savings and loan bailout by closing this tax loophole. The tax benefits available to federally insured thrift institutions that were taken over by the Resolution Trust Corporation for 1988-89 amounted to \$4.2 billion in lost revenues, according to the Treasury Department.

Shrewd deal makers and tax lawyers are taking the Government for a ride while they play hocus pocus with the Tax Code, and the costs of the S&L bailout continue to escalate. The more you lose, the more you make in tax breaks and subsidies. It is the deal of the century, and we are paying dearly for it.

President Bush's package of tax cuts, which has been stalled in Congress, includes a provision to eliminate tax-free interest payments and to recapture a larger portion of the tax benefits. Mr. Speaker, I urge the Members of this House to close off this loophole and to consider such legislation separately if no action is taken on President Bush's tax cut plan.

The savings and loan bailout has already cost far too much money and has strained the patience of the American taxpayers. We in the House of Representatives should act quickly to stem the losses.

HONORING WILLIAM F. JAIME

HON. RICHARD H. LEHMAN

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. LEHMAN of California. Mr. Speaker, I rise before my colleagues today to pay tribute to and honor a distinguished resident of the 18th Congressional District, William F. Jaime, for his dedicated service to Sanger High School and the community of Sanger over the past three decades.

As this school year draws to a close, Bill Jaime will conclude a long and distinguished career as Sanger High School's music and band director. During his career at Sanger High, he has brought both musical recognition and a love of music to our school and community.

Bill Jaime joined the staff of Sanger High School in 1963, and has since earned the name of Sanger's Music Man. His distinctive talent as a musical director and teacher have shone at various music festivals. During his career Jaime's instrumental music students were awarded 25 superior ratings by the adjudicators of the Music Educators Association, and his jazz bands have had equally impressive showings, consistently earning numerous superior ratings as well.

In addition to his outstanding service to Sanger High School, Bill Jaime has enriched our community through the years with his special talents. Jaime's musicians have participated in civic and military functions throughout the Fresno County area, cementing a positive relationship among the school, students, and the surrounding community.

Though a professional-level performer himself, Bill Jaime never lost sight of his primary goal in music: the development of students' awareness to music and utilizing their skills to express that awareness. Because of his professionalism and dedication to his position, Jaime has become a role model for many of his students who have gone on to distinguished professional and educational music careers. Whatever their future career plans, Jaime has inspired his students, bringing to them his love of the art and appreciation of music.

Mr. Speaker, as an alumnus of Sanger High, I had the opportunity to personally witness the magic of Bill Jaime's music, and it is with great pleasure and pride that I take this opportunity to honor Mr. William F. Jaime on the floor of the House of Representatives. For his 30-year career, he has been a credit to the teaching profession and an inspiration to the local music community. His presence at Sanger High School will be greatly missed, yet I am confident that Jaime will continue to have an influential and inspirational role in the lives of the people and community of Sanger.

CORRECTION TO COSPONSOR LIST  
ON H. RES. 271

HON. BARBARA BOXER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to rectify a clerical error. Representative MAXINE WATERS was inadvertently deleted from the list of original cosponsors on my bill House Resolution 271, calling upon the President to rescind the policy banning gays and lesbians from the military.

Representative WATERS is a leader in the House on this issue, and I would like the record to reflect that she should be considered an original cosponsor of this bill.

I thank MAXINE for her commitment, and look forward to working with her toward passage of this important measure.

DAYS OF REMEMBRANCE OF  
VICTIMS OF THE HOLOCAUST

HON. RAYMOND J. McGRATH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. McGRATH. Mr. Speaker, I again want to take this opportunity to reflect on the annual Days of Remembrance of Victims of the Holocaust.

During my years as a public office holder in Nassau County, NY, I have had the honor of meeting many Holocaust survivors. Most survivors had relatives who did not return from the Nazi concentration camps. The stories I have heard are the most gut-wrenching and horrible accounts I could ever imagine. Yet, all descriptions of life in these "camps" express heroism and valor. The gallant struggle of the millions of Jews that were herded like cattle to eventually die in the bleakest of conditions is a tribute to the ability of man to overcome all that is terribly wrong with dictatorship regimes and totalitarian rule.

In recent years, we have seen a movement by some fanatical groups in this country claiming that the Holocaust did not even happen, that this dark segment in world history did not even take place. As ludicrous as this initially sounds, it is a reflection of the degree of anti-Semitism that still exists today. That is another reason we observe these Days of Remembrance. To simply let the Holocaust slip into history will only serve the interests of these hate groups.

Additionally, this year's observance comes at a time when we are marking the 50th anniversary of the commencement of the systematic genocide at Auschwitz. Perhaps no place in the history of mankind is as much associated with terror and horror. The mere mention of the word "Auschwitz" stirs memories that pronounce anger and empathy.

Today, thousands of young people from all over the world will march at Auschwitz to mark the steps of the millions that went before them. They will march to proclaim life over death and vigilance in the face of ignorance. I want to offer them my sincere appreciation and heart-felt thanks for understanding the need to keep the lessons of the Holocaust alive.

The Days of Remembrance, observed all this week are designated each year by the United States Holocaust Memorial Council. Next year at this time, we may observe the Days of Remembrance at the Holocaust Memorial on The Mall. With most museums, we can't wait for them to open their doors. However, the Holocaust Memorial is different. The Holocaust Memorial will be a shrine to the 6 million who perished while at the same time be a learning center. Guests will be invited to participate and learn of the stories of individual Holocaust victims. The memorial will be a moving place, indeed.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to please remember the short two-word verse repeated by Jews worldwide: "Never Again!" Never again will anyone strike the terror endured by the Jews during the Holocaust. By observing the Days of Remembrance, we educate our youth of the horror of only 50 years ago and

honor the victims, both living and dead, of the grim exhibit of man's inhumanity to man.

# AMERICAN INDIANS MANAGED THE EARTH WITH CARE?

HON. ENI F.H. FALEOMAVAEGA

OF AMERICAN SAMOA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, through Public Law 102-188 (S.J. Res. 217, H.J. Res. 342), Congress and the President designated 1992 as the year of the American Indian. This law pays tribute to the people who first inhabited the land now known as the continental United States. Although only symbolic, this gesture is important because it shows there is sympathy in the eyes of a majority of both Houses of the Congress for those Indian issues which we as a Congress have been struggling with for over 200 years. In support of the year of the American Indian, and as part of my ongoing series this year, I am providing for the consideration of my colleagues an article by Gary Paul Nabhan and Kat Anderson in the fall 1991 edition of *Wilderness* magazine entitled *Gardeners in Eden*. The article suggests that while American Indians did not leave their land untouched, they did manage it very carefully.

## GARDENERS IN EDEN

(By Kat Anderson and Gary Paul Nabhan)

A Native American elder sets a fire under the oaks to destroy duff infested with acorn weevil in Yosemite Valley. Edging a nearby stream, a dull-brown, gnarled big-leaf maple is pruned by a basketmaker, so that it will produce straight, siennahued sprouts for her next season's weavings. The sticky rhizomes of a bracken fern are dug up by Miwok Indian women over by Mirror Lake, loosening the soil and transforming the patch into a garden. . .

These Yosemite landscapes, shaped by centuries of Indian burning, pruning, sowing, weeding, coppicing, tillage, and selective harvesting, were the same ones early Europeans and later generations of nature-lovers were wont to view as unmarked by human manipulation. Few whites could recognize the ingenuity of indigenous management practices that encouraged the growth and maintenance of a variety of wild resources—not even John Muir, who spent more time rambling through the region than any other person of his time (and most since). Muir exemplified the Euro-American urge to fully experience the wildness of the Sierra. Yet not only the Yosemite trails he walked upon but the vegetation mosaic he walked through were the legacy of Miwok subsistence ecology; he simply missed all but the most blatant signs of indigenous land management. "How many centuries Indians have roamed these woods nobody knows," he wrote on one occasion, "but it seems strange that heavier masts have not been made. . . . Indians walked softly and hurt the landscape hardly more than the birds and squirrels, and their brush and bark huts last hardly longer than those of wood rats, while their enduring monuments, excepting those wrought on the forests by fires they made to improve their hunting grounds, vanish in a few centuries."

The selective vision of Muir and the other early preservationists influenced an environ-

mental movement that ever since has generally perpetuated the myth of pre-Columbian America as a virgin, nearly uninhabited wilderness. The tradition was echoed in the famous 1963 "Leopold Report" to the National Park Service, which declared that each large national park should maintain or recreate a "vignette of primitive America," seeking to restore "conditions that prevailed when the area was first visited by the white man"—this in spite of the fact that as many as twenty million indigenous people were hunting, gathering, burning, tilling, and otherwise managing North America when Columbus appeared to them.

And, for the most part, doing a better job of it than we have since.

When Hernan DeSoto and his soldiers entered what is now South Carolina in 1540, the chronicler of their adventures noted that they "journeyed a full league in garden-like lands where there were many trees, both those which bore fruit and others; and among these trees one could travel on horseback without any difficulty, for they were so far apart that they appeared to have been planted by hand." Some probably were, as it happened. Careful reconstructions of historic landscape ecology made by ethnohistorian Julia Hammett has demonstrated that Southeastern Indians managed such landscapes by burning, clearing, and subsequently replanting useful trees into park-like patches. "Apparently," she says, "Native Americans initiated and maintained parklands extending perhaps several miles beyond the obvious limits of their towns."

Ethnobiologist Eugene Hunn believes that enough fragments of these traditions have become known that we can now "firmly reject the stereotype of hunter-gatherers as passive food collectors in opposition to active, food-producing agriculturists." In some scholarly circles, there are those who would go even further, contending that native peoples commonly depleted the most highly valued local fuelwood and wildlife resources before moving on to ravage another area; only when their population densities remained low and their technologies primitive could they escape the consequences of their destructive habits.

This interpretation—like that which holds that the Indians had virtually no impact at all—ignores the vast terrain between the two extremes. If either of these stereotypes were generally true, we would not see the development of the sophisticated taxonomies, taboos, and management practices for key wild resources that were so widespread among Native communities. It is more likely that indigenous cultures developed conservation practices when it became clear that important resources were getting scarce; the more crucial the resource, the stronger the practice became. The Paiute in western Nevada, for example, otherwise would have had no reason to cut bow staves from juniper trees as they did—in a manner that did not kill the trees but instead ensured the continued production of straight-grained wood from the same trees. Other Paiute would not have gone to the effort of irrigating stands of wild hyacinth and yellow nutgrass in the Owens Valley of California, increasing their yields severalfold. Likewise, the Ojibway along Lake Superior's marshlands would have had no reason to replant about a third of their wild-rice harvest to ensure a yearly increase, or to have sown additional stands where they did not formerly exist.

Centuries before the United States Congress passed the Sustained Yield and Multiple Use Act of 1960, the harvesting tech-

niques employed by many Native Americans allowed for the sustained-yield production of wild plants. Rhizomes of bracken ferns used in Pomo basketry and sweet flags used for Pawnee medicines were dug in ways that stimulated new rhizomes to grow into "spur" plants. Mushrooms were gathered in a way that did not disturb the mycelia in order to ensure future production. Subterranean foods, such as groundnuts, yampah, tiger lilies, and Indian celeries, were harvested in quantity, but many bulblet, cormlet, and tuber fragments were purposely left in the loosened earth with less competition to deter their growth the following season. For many curative plants, Navajo medicine men still refrain from harvesting from the same stand two years running, granting periods of rest and regrowth between those of tillage and extraction.

From experimental ecological and horticultural studies on key resource plants, it has become clear that certain traditional gathering methods stimulated and sustained yields much as pruning and fertilizing aid orchard crops. What is intriguing is that the historic levels of production common to well-known subsistence grounds may have been achieved by human mediation. Today, Indian elders across the country remember a more abundant America, before the disruption of their traditional management strategies.

In the absence of human-set fires, for example, the berry bushes of Oregon no longer produce the thick crops of huckleberries recorded in oral histories. The hazelnut and beargrass of northwestern California's forests are regarded by Native basketmakers to be of poorer quality today. In the Sonoran Desert's dunes, an underground parasitic plant called sandfood is now considered endangered in two states, yet it was historically encountered year-round over a large area where Sand O'dham Indians once migrated. The few remaining Sand Indians claim that it has decreased in abundance and quality since their people were no longer able to gather it on a regular basis, which stimulated the branching of sweeter, more tender tissue—though others say it is because of the decline in the O'dham rain-making traditions. "There was plenty of rain in those days," Sand Indian elder Alonso Puffer remembered, "and the desert yielded lots of food. The Sand Indians dug up a sweet potato-like plant with long roots that grew in the sand, and they ate it raw. Now these same plants are very bitter. They don't taste the same."

Conservation biologists have recently come to appreciate the fact that Native Americans not only were stewards of major food resources, they also protected certain plants and animals that were too rare to have ever been valued on utilitarian grounds alone. In New Mexico, prehistoric Indians apparently safeguarded a chance hybrid between two cholla cacti that are seldom found together today. The hybrid cactus, known as *Opuntia viridiflora*, now persists only around ancient pueblo sites in the Upper Rio Grande watershed, where urbanization and other non-Indian land uses currently threaten it.

Similarly, over twenty species of threatened Arizona desert cacti and herbs are known, named, and nursed along by the Tohono O'dham, desert people who protect in natural habitat or in their home gardens some of the few remaining populations of these rarities. Although some of these plants continue to be used occasionally, the O'dham cite reasons other than pure economics for being concerned about the sur-

vival of the species; their importance to cultural identity and history is demonstrated by their association with sacred places and stories.

Indigenous peoples have managed their surroundings on many levels. Often, a woodland was manipulated to encourage the growth of selected species: oaks to produce acorns, mock orange trees to produce arrows, or elderberries to produce flutes. Throughout the Sierra Nevada today, there remain a handful of Maidu, Miwok, and Mono elders who carefully prune individual redbuds to stimulate the production of long, blood-red sprouts, cherished for basketry designs. Old, crooked, insect-infested branches are snipped away. When the women return the following season, each shrub has been miraculously transformed into a storehouse of straight, supple, deep-colored suckers suitable for basket-weaving. "It's like pruning an apple tree to increase your apple supply," one weaver said when interviewed. "Before these tools came along," said another, referring to her pruning shears, "my grandmother used to pile brush onto redbuds, willows, and sourberries, and light them on fire to get the nice sprouts."

While redbud frequently grows singly or in small patches, plants such as sedge, sawgrass, and bracken fern flourish in dense stands that demand another kind of management to sustain their productivity. If you walk with Pomo women into their favorite sedge populations along central California rivers, you will see rigorously weeded gardens of evenly spaced plants that have been carefully tended for the "white root"—a rhizome prized in basketry. These small, single-crop "sedge fields" are managed to produce a continuous supply of long, straight rhizomes with no subsequent branching. Elders of the tribe assert that pruning the white root exposes the plants to no more disturbance than they can tolerate naturally; the impact is not unlike that of periodic flooding or rodent burrowing. "And if we don't use these plants," one Pomo woman said, "they'll die."

The comment was no mere rationalization. It was supported by observation of sedge patches that have not been worked in years. Tangled masses of weedy annuals are mixed with sedges "that are no good"—their white roots are short, with kinks, knots and bends that render them unsuitable for weaving. In contrast, when rhizomes are dug up and pruned off a mother plant, this process reinitiates production of appropriately shaped "white root." Pomo Indians are considered among the best basketmakers in the world, but the quality of their work results from tending plants in the wild quite as much as from meticulous preparation and the actual weaving.

Many indigenous cultures know forests as well as they know individual trees. Certain American cultures are cognizant of "species guilds," associations of flora and fauna that they sometimes manage to their benefit. Indians throughout the arid subtropics and tropics not only know where wild chiles grow, for example, but under what shrubs the peppers grow and which birds disperse the seeds of both. The Chontal Maya of Tabasco, Mexico, conceptually associate the Great Kiskadee with wild peppers, and intentionally open up small patches in the forest to which these birds disperse the chile seeds—which the Mayans can later harvest.

Traditional managers of wildlands also classify and manipulate habitat mixes much as they do plant populations. Some of the habitat mosaics are anthropogenically main-

tained; that is to say, Native managers keep vegetation communities in different stages of succession, in clear proximity to one another, to maintain the heterogeneity of plants and animals that can be gathered there. Through burning or clearing to create "ecotones" or "habitat edges," these people have hit upon the same processes that some professional foresters have discovered to increase wildlife abundance or diversity. (There are, however, key differences: the logging industry often uses "wildlife habitat enhancement" as its obfuscation for simply eliminating old growth and planting uniform stands in its stead.)

Environmental historians Stephen Pyne and Henry T. Lewis have demonstrated that burning to sustain habitat for animal populations critical to tribal subsistence was a widespread tradition in America. On the prairie/woodland edge, fire enhanced buffalo habitat; in the tules of the Colorado River watershed, it favored wood rats and cottontail rabbits; in the Great Basin, deer and antelope increased following burns; and in California, hunters gleaned grasshoppers, hares, and deer from recently burned woodland edges.

The best-known examples of such Indian-created habitat are the twin Sonoran Desert oases of Quitovac and Quitobaquito, the latter in Organpipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona. Through burning, flood-irrigating, transplanting, and seed-sowing to create different contiguous patches of vegetation, O'odham families have nurtured a diversity of plant and bird species far greater than that for any areas of comparable size in the Sonoran Desert.

Yet after the last O'odham left Quitobaquito in the 1950s, a park superintendent decided to deepen the oasis pond, eliminate burning and irrigation for pastures and orchards, and halt any replanting of cottonwood, willows, or other wild plants native or non-native. As the oasis lost its dynamic nature, biologists began to notice declines in the endangered pupfish and mud turtle populations there. Fortunately, subsequent park managers and biologists became concerned and began to look for management options that might reverse the process. Ironically, they independently came upon some of the same management practices that the O'odham had used there in previous decades (and are still used at Quitovac): the periodic flooding of tree stands; diversifying water depths to encourage a wide mix of semi-aquatic plants; transplanting mesquite and other natives; and cleaning out dead fall in microhabitats where it inhibits sprouting of other plants. Quitobaquito is now "recovering"—if not to its pre-human condition, at least to the dynamic commingling of natural and cultural processes that encouraged high biodiversity. The National Park Service recently received the Arizona Regis-Tree Award from a coalition of conservation groups, Native American heritage projects, and sustainable agriculture organizations in gratitude for reversing the loss of plant genetic resources at Quitobaquito.

The Quitobaquito management history is but one example of recent scientific investigations validating the conservation benefits of traditional wildland practices based in indigenous science. Whereas "disturbance" was once categorically considered a dirty word to most conservation biologists and wilderness advocates, it is now recognized that some wild plants and animals require a certain level of exposure to fires, floods, or loosened soils to rejuvenate their populations. For centuries, indigenous cultures

provided low to medium level disturbance in small patches, and in the absence of this, it is probable that a number of disturbance-adapted species have declined. In the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, for instance, biologists have confirmed that a large portion of the area's endangered plants require anthropogenic disturbance to persist. Without periodic fires and newly formed blowouts in the dunes, these plants would be locally extirpated.

Western scientists have found several reasons for deferring to the folk science of indigenous peoples. In the Sonoran Desert, only about one fifth of all the endangered plant species have been adequately studied. Government agencies seldom provide more than \$5,000 per species for a year of data-gathering required to locate, protect, or rescue a threatened plant. In contrast, well over a quarter of this endangered desert flora is intimately known by Native American dwellers, who have detailed knowledge of changes in the distribution and abundance of these species. By working with elderly Indian residents, Navajo biologist Donna House has tracked down a number of additional populations of rare desert plants formerly unknown to conservation biologists. Assistance from such Native American consultants can help endangered plant surveys go much further on the little resources available to them.

Indigenous knowledge and management can also help with the reintroduction of wildlife and the restoration of habitats. In central Australia, where a third of all desert mammals have disappeared in the last fifty years, zoologists Ken Johnson and Andrew Burbridge requested assistance from aborigines in reversing this trend. Cognizant that the few mammalogists who had preceded them in the Tanami Desert had left little in the way of distributional records to go by, they began to talk with aboriginal elders who had spent decades in the bush observing wildlife. These elders helped Burbridge and Johnson target microhabitats suitable for translocations of rufous hare-wallabies and bilbies from remnant populations and then offered suggestions about fire management of the vegetation.

Indigenous people of North America have initiated several of their own efforts to better conserve and manage wildlands. The Salish-Kutenai tribes of the Northwest have designated the Mission Mountain wilderness area on reservation lands to protect grizzly bear habitat. Likewise, on the Yakima and Warm Springs reservations, considerable land has been set aside for wildlife reserves, where tribal law forbids hunting. The Navajo Nation has collaborated with the Nature Conservancy as a Natural Heritage program to inventory rare plants, animals, and habitats on the largest reservation in the United States. And recently, the Tohono O'odham Nation followed the lead of their Gila River Pima relatives and has worked to strengthen its native-plant protection laws to preserve both cultural and natural resources. And in reviewing their tribal regulations, Natural Resources committee members discovered that the first act ever passed through their founding Tribal Council a half century ago sought to prohibit the destruction or removal of native cacti from the Tohono O'odham reservation.

We see such efforts as a returning to sources, and it is worth reflecting on the root meaning of the work *resource*. That root is not "an economic commodity" or "raw material," but the Old French *resoudre*, "to rise again," or "to recover." It is often noted

that wilderness is the ultimate wellspring of life, and for that reason we must revive its significance in our modern society. We may also want to recover a sense of how ancient place-based cultures studied, used, managed, and protected wildlands, for those diverse traditions may offer us some options for the future not presently contained in Western schemes for the scientific management of wilderness.

And perhaps there remains the possibility of regaining something still larger: the capacity for future generations to behave as *natives* once more, to belong to particular landscapes, instead of being endlessly adrift in a cosmopolitan sea where each place is treated just like any other. When such a sensibility reemerges among modern cultures, they will have begun restoring their ability to coexist with wild creatures, and wilderness with "not man apart" from it will become more than just another slogan.

# A BILL TO PROTECT DEFENSE NUCLEAR WORKERS AND THE SUPPORTING COMMUNITIES

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce a bill that protects defense nuclear workers. This legislation guarantees that these workers will not be forgotten as we move to reduce our nuclear weapons complex. An identical bill has been introduced in the Senate by Senators GLENN, WIRTH, GORE, and GORTON.

Workers for the Department of Energy nuclear weapons facilities have been building nuclear weapons for over four decades. This is a dangerous line of work, and one of the most important to our national security. But for the foreseeable future, the United States will no longer be in the business of building bombs. And, as a result, thousands of dedicated defense-related workers will be forced to find a new line of work.

Mr. Speaker, I find it unfortunate that the work force that made the cold war victory possible for the United States is the very work force that could suffer the most from this victory. I believe it is essential that we take care of these workers and the supporting communities even after they leave the industry, or the industry leaves them.

My bill does four things. First, it requires the Department of Energy to establish a work force restructuring plan that will minimize the economic impact of reducing our weapons complex. This includes worker retraining and relocation assistance, and economic assistance to affected communities. This section ensures that DOE will utilize the current work force to the extent possible for continuing operations at a smaller complex and for cleaning and restoring the facilities that are closed down.

This legislation also requires DOE contractors to recognize existing collective bargaining agreements and labor organizations, and honor the pensions and insurance programs already in force. This section makes sure that the transition from production to cleanup at DOE facilities will not be used as an opportunity to undercut labor contracts.

My bill requires DOE and the Department of Health and Human Services to establish guidelines for testing employees who have been exposed to dangerous substances. Once these guidelines are in place, DOE must notify employees of the seriousness of their exposure, and continue monitoring their health. This monitoring provision is particularly important because it will allow us to study the long-term effects of exposure to radioactive and hazardous substances.

And finally, my bill establishes a health insurance program that covers work-related illnesses for former DOE defense employees. Defense nuclear workers have special medical needs due to years of exposure to radioactive and hazardous materials. Prospective employers and their insurance carriers recognize that these needs could be a serious liability. This provision ensures DOE workers health coverage even if new employers and their insurance carriers refuse to provide it.

Mr. Speaker, I believe we are all relieved that the cold war has come to a close and that we as a nation can focus on building peace with the former Soviet republics. We should not forget the dedication and hard work of those who helped to bring us where we are today. I encourage my colleagues to join me in recognizing this dedicated work force and the supporting communities by cosponsoring this important piece of legislation.

H.R. 5039

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

## SECTION 1. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES WORK FORCE RESTRUCTURING PLAN.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subsections (b) through (e) and not later than 60 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Energy shall develop, issue, and commence implementation of a plan for the restructuring of the employee work force of the Department of Energy defense nuclear facilities.

(b) PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—In developing and implementing the plan referred to in subsection (a), the Secretary shall provide that—

(1) any changes in the function or mission of the Department of Energy defense nuclear facilities be carried out by means that minimize the economic impacts of such changes on Department of Energy employees at such facilities, including the provision of notice of such changes not later than 120 days before the commencement of such changes to such employees and the communities in which such facilities are located and the use of retraining, early retirement, attrition, and other similar means to minimize the number of layoffs of such employees that result from such changes;

(2) such employees whose employment in positions at such facilities will be terminated as a result of the restructuring plan receive first preference in any hiring of the Department of Energy (consistent with applicable employment seniority plans or practices of the Department of Energy and with section 3152 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-189; 103 Stat. 1682)) that occurs after the issuance of the plan;

(3) such employees be retrained in a timely fashion and as necessary for work in environmental restoration and waste management activities at such facilities or other facilities of the Department of Energy;

(4) the Department of Energy provide relocation assistance to such employees who are transferred to other Department of Energy facilities as a result of the plan.

(5) the Department of Energy provide appropriate employment retraining, education, and reemployment assistance (including employment placement assistance) to such employees who express an intent in writing to seek employment outside of the Department of Energy before such employees complete employment with the Department of Energy; and

(6) the Department of Energy provide local impact assistance to communities that are affected by the restructuring plan and coordinate the provision of such assistance with—

(A) program carried out by the Department of Labor pursuant to the Job Training Partnership Act (29 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.);

(B) programs carried out pursuant to the Defense Economic Adjustment, Diversification, Conversion, and Stabilization Act of 1990 (10 U.S.C. 2391 note); and

(C) programs carried out by the Department of Commerce pursuant to title IX of the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3241 et seq.).

(c) PLAN UPDATES.—Not later than 1 year after issuing the plan referred to in subsection (a) and on annual basis thereafter, the Secretary shall issue an update of the plan. Each updated plan under this subsection shall—

(1) provide for the requirements referred to in subsection (b), taking into account any changes in the function or mission of the Department of Energy defines nuclear facilities and any other changes in circumstances that the Secretary determines to be relevant;

(2) contain an evaluation by the Secretary of the implementation of the plan during the year preceding the report; and

(3) contain such other information and provide for such other matters as the Secretary determines to be relevant.

(d) CONSULTATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—In developing the plan referred to in subsection (a) and any updates of the plan under subsection (c), the Secretary shall consult with the Secretary of Labor, appropriate representatives of local and national collective-bargaining units of Department of Energy employees, appropriate representatives of departments and agencies of State and local governments, appropriate representative of State and local institutions of higher education, and appropriate representatives of community groups in communities affected by the restructuring plan.

(2) APPROPRIATE REPRESENTATIVES.—The Secretary shall determine appropriate representatives of the units, governments, institutions, and groups referred to in paragraph (1).

(e) SUBMITTAL TO CONGRESS.—The Secretary shall submit the plan referred to in subsection (a) and any updates of the plan under subsection (c) to the following:

(1) The Committee on Governmental Affairs of the Senate.

(2) The Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(3) The Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate.

(4) The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate.

(5) The Committee on Government Operations of the House of Representatives.

(6) The Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(7) The Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House of Representatives.

(8) The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

**SEC. 2. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO CONTRACTS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION AT DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITIES.**

(a) **CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS.**—Except as provided in subsection (b), in entering into a contract (including a contract entered into as a result of renegotiation) for the procurement of environmental restoration and waste management activities at a Department of Energy nuclear defense facility, the Secretary shall require that the contractor and any subcontractor of the contractor—

(1) recognize—  
(A) any collective-bargaining agreements in force at the facility on the date of the contract; and

(B) any labor organizations (as defined in section 2(5) of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 152(5))) or other bargaining agents authorized to act on behalf of the employees of the facility on that date;

(2) employ under that contract any employees in the collective-bargaining units at the facility on that date;

(3) assume the liability and obligations of the pension programs of the preceding employer at the facility, if any, for the employees of that preceding employer (including employees covered by collective-bargaining agreements and employees not so covered) that the contractor retains under the contract;

(4) continue the pension programs in force for such employees; and

(5) credit any period of employment of such employees with the preceding employer toward the requirements of the contract relating to vacations, sick leave, and other employment related benefits (including health insurance benefits).

(b) **LIMITATION.**—The requirement referred to in subsection (a)(5) shall not apply to any severance payment, benefit, bonus, or entitlement of a salaried employee of a preceding employer under that subsection.

**SEC. 3. PROGRAM TO MONITOR DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY WORKERS EXPOSED TO HAZARDOUS AND RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCES.**

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall establish and carry out a program for the identification and on-going medical evaluation of current and former Department of Energy employees who are subject to significant health risks as a result of the exposure of such employees to hazardous or radioactive substances during such employment.

(b) **IMPLEMENTATION OF PROGRAM.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In establishing and carrying out the program referred to in this section, the Secretary shall—

(A) identify the hazardous substances and radioactive substances to which current and former Department of Energy employees may have been exposed as a result of such employment;

(B) prescribe guidelines for determining the levels of exposure to such substances that present such employees with significant health risks;

(C) prescribe guidelines for determining the appropriate number, scope, and frequency of medical evaluations and laboratory tests to be provided to such employees to permit the Secretary to evaluate fully the extent, nature, and medical consequences of such exposure;

(D) identify (pursuant to the guidelines referred to in subparagraph (B)) each employee referred to in subparagraph (A) who received a level of exposure referred to in subparagraph (B); and

(E) provide (pursuant to the guidelines referred to in subparagraph (C)) the evaluations and tests referred to in subparagraph (C) to the employees referred to in subparagraph (D).

(2) **CONSULTATION AND CONCURRENCE REQUIREMENTS.**—

(A) The Secretary carry out his responsibilities under subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1) with the concurrence of the Secretary of Health and Human Services.

(B) In prescribing guidelines under paragraph (1)(C), the Secretary shall permit the participation of appropriate representatives of the following entities:

(i) The American College of Physicians.  
(ii) The National Academy of Sciences.  
(iii) Any labor organization or other bargaining unit authorized to act on the behalf of employees of a Department of Energy defense nuclear facility.

(C) The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall carry out his responsibilities under this paragraph with the assistance of the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

(3) **NOTIFICATION.**—The Secretary shall notify each employee identified under paragraph (1)(D) and provided with any medical examination or test under paragraph (1)(E) of the identification and the results of any such examination or test. Each notification under this paragraph shall be provided in a form that is readily understandable by the employee.

(4) **INFORMATION COLLECTION.**—The Secretary shall collect and assemble information relating to the examinations and tests carried out under paragraph (1)(E).

(5) **COMMENCEMENT OF PROGRAM.**—The Secretary shall commence carrying out the program described in this subsection not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(c) **AGREEMENT WITH SECRETARY OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary of Health and Human Services pursuant to which the Secretary and the Secretary of Health and Human Services shall carry out the respective activities of the Secretary and the Secretary of Health and Human Services under this section.

**SEC. 4. HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM FOR FORMER DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY EMPLOYEES.**

(a) **PROGRAM.**—The Secretary of Energy shall carry out a program to provide for the insurance of the Department of Energy employees referred to in subsection (b) to cover all reasonable expenses for the health care services referred to in subsection (c) incurred (whether through insurance or out-of-pocket) by such employees.

(b) **EMPLOYEES COVERED.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to subsection (d), employees described in this section are any individuals who—

(A) were (but are no longer) Department of Energy employees employed at defense nuclear facilities;

(B) as a result of such employment, have received a level of exposure to hazardous substances or radioactive substances that poses a significant risk to the health of such employees;

(C) as a result of that level of exposure, have developed a significant illness, disease, or clinical sensitivity; and

(D) are not entitled to benefits relating to the illness, disease, or clinical sensitivity

under the medicare program or any other health insurance plan or program.

(2) **DEFINITION.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term "medicare program" means the program described under title XVIII of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1395 et seq.).

(c) **REASONABLE EXPENSES FOR CERTAIN HEALTH CARE SERVICES COVERED.**—Subject to subsection (d), reasonable expenses for health care services described in this subsection are expenses in a reasonable amount for health care services that are medically reasonable and necessary for the treatment of any employee referred to in subsection (b) for any illness, disease, or clinical sensitivity developed by that employee (as determined by the Secretary pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(C)).

(d) **STANDARDS FOR DETERMINATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary (with the concurrence of the Secretary of Health and Human Services) shall prescribe any standards that are necessary to facilitate any determinations relating to the eligibility of employees for insurance under subsection (b)(1) and the reasonableness and necessity of services and expenses under subsection (c).

(2) **CONSULTATION REQUIREMENTS.**—

(A) The Secretary of Health and Human Services shall carry out his responsibilities under this subsection with the assistance of the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

(B) In establishing standards under this subsection, the Secretary shall permit the participation of appropriate representatives of the following entities:

(i) The American College of Physicians.  
(ii) The National Academy of Sciences.  
(iii) Any labor organization or other bargaining unit authorized to act on the behalf of employees of a Department of Energy defense nuclear facility.

(e) **ADMINISTRATION.**—The Secretary of Energy may carry out this section directly, through a memorandum of understanding with an appropriate Federal department or agency, or through a contract with an appropriate health insurance carrier or administrator.

(f) **EFFECTIVE DATE.**—The Secretary of Energy shall establish the reinsurance program under this section not later than 6 months after the date of the enactment of this Act. The program shall apply to expenses incurred for services furnished on or after the date the program first becomes effective.

**SEC. 5. DEFINITIONS.**

For purposes of this Act:

(1) **DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY DEFENSE NUCLEAR FACILITY.**—The term "Department of Energy defense nuclear facility" means the following:

(A) A production facility or utilization facility (as such term is defined in section 11 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2014)) that is under the control or jurisdiction of the Secretary and that is operated for national security purposes (including the tritium loading facility at Savannah River, South Carolina, the 236 H facility at Savannah River, South Carolina, and the Mound Laboratory, Ohio). Such term does not include any facility that does not conduct atomic energy defense activities.

(B) A nuclear waste storage or disposal facility that is under the control or jurisdiction of the Secretary.

(C) A testing and assembly facility that is under the control or jurisdiction of the Secretary and that is operated for national security purposes (including the test site facility

in Nevada, the Pinnellas Plant in Florida, and the Pantex facility in Texas).

(D) A nuclear weapons research facility that is under the control or jurisdiction of the Secretary (including the Lawrence Livermore, Los Alamos, and Sandia National Laboratories).

(E) Any facility described in subparagraphs (A) through (D) that—

(i) is no longer in operation;

(ii) was under the control or jurisdiction of the Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission, or the Energy Research and Development Administration; and

(iii) was operated for national security purposes.

(2) DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY EMPLOYEE.—The term "Department of Energy employee" means—

(A) any employee of the Department of Energy employed at a Department of Energy defense nuclear facility; and

(B) any employee of a contractor or subcontractor of the Department of Energy employed at such a facility.

(3) SECRETARY.—The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Energy.

#### TRIBUTE TO HON. ANTHONY J. CEFALI

#### HON. PETER J. VISCLOSKEY

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. VISCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an extraordinary man, the Honorable Anthony J. Cefali, former city judge of Hobart, IN.

Judge Cefali devoted his long and distinguished career to public service. As Hobart's first elected city judge, he implemented many innovative programs during his 28 years of service. When budgetary cuts affected the court's funding, he instituted a program to utilize students to assist the court in various capacities. He sought students from Valparaiso University to provide legal representation to indigent defendants. He also recruited students from a local court reporting school to perform various tasks. These programs not only conserved court funds but also provided an excellent opportunity for students to gain actual courtroom experience and receive course credit for work completed.

Prior to his 1991 retirement, Judge Cefali also introduced a court probation program, which allowed many offenders to perform community service at local community organizations. The program has been very popular because the offender is able to make a meaningful contribution to the community, and community organizations gain much needed help.

Judge Cefali's avid support for community service is also reflected in his civic activities. As a past president of the Lake County Library Board, he served as a board member for 19 years. He was also active in the March of Dimes campaign, the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Because of this dedication, he was recently bestowed the honor of receiving the Sagamore of the Wabash Award, the highest honor given by the Governor of Indiana.

I commend and honor Judge Anthony J. Cefali. His lifelong achievements are truly ex-

traordinary. His innovative ideas, social commitment and leadership should be a model and inspiration for us all.

#### MICHAEL PAPPAS: A NEW GENERATION OF LEADERSHIP

#### HON. ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to recognize Michael Pappas, who was recently featured in the South Florida Business Journal upon becoming the new president of the Keyes Company, the largest independent real estate firm in South Florida. The article, "Filling in the blanks" by Melinda Zisser tells how Mr. Pappas, a Miami native, is the second generation of leadership in the company after his father, Ted:

Michael Pappas' job hasn't changed. Just his title.

"I got new business cards," he says.

Last month, at 33, an enthusiastic Pappas reached the president's desk in the Keyes Co. where his father Ted emerged as a local industry giant. Fred Smith, Keyes' former president, has moved up to vice chairman, while Pappas' father remains in the chairman's position.

The younger Pappas, a Miami native, is the second generation in a second-generation firm; head of the largest independent residential real estate firm in South Florida with more than 1,700 agents in Dade, Broward and Palm Beach counties. Together, those agents handled more than \$1 billion in sales last year.

He talks quickly and is inquisitive with visitors. He's a people person, interviewing all who enter his 20th floor office across the street from Bayside Marketplace.

He also has his goals set out. "We would like to get to the 2,000 (agents) mark by the end of the year."

Under Michael's leadership, the company is positioning itself for growth—remodeling some of its older offices, filling in the blanks in South Florida and expanding to other regions.

Says Richard Ritchey, regional owner/director of Century 21 Real Estate of South Florida Inc. in Miami: "Michael is certainly following in his father's footsteps."

Ritchey's organization is the area's largest residential real estate firm, with close to 2,000 agents, but it's part of a giant franchise outfit. He's known the elder Pappas for 30 years.

"(Ted Pappas) is one of the top real estate professionals I've ever met, and it's appropriate that his son is following him in his footsteps," Ritchey said, noting Michael's latest appointment is "certainly a showing in his confidence and ability to manage."

Others share Ritchey's admiration.

"Mike is one of the most energetic, enthusiastic brokers in our community. He makes our job fun because he's so much fun to be around," said Ronald Shuffield, president of Esslinger-Wooten-Maxwell Inc. of Coral Gables.

"Our business goes up and down and our economy goes up and down and there's always something positive you can say about it and he finds it," Shuffield said. "He's real straight and honest and he doesn't try to puff things up a bit. He says things the way they are."

Shuffield runs into Michael Pappas mostly at Board of Realtor meetings. "He has a solid understanding with God, and that comes across in business too."

Michael Pappas is an elder at Immanuel Presbyterian Church and serves on the Foundation Board for Westminster Christian School.

Michael Pappas always knew he'd make Keyes a career. Ken Keyes started the firm in 1926. His father Ted Pappas bought stock in the Keys Co. in 1962.

Graduates from the company read like a Who's Who in South Florida real estate: W. Allen Morris Sr. who heads his own firm, was president in 1959; and Joe Clock, who sold his firm to Coldwell Banker, worked at Keyes.

Jim Barlow, assistant manager of the Keyes' Boca West office, has been with the company since 1978. He's pleased the younger Pappas has taken over.

"He's very sharp, energetic and enthusiastic. He's a people person," Barlow said. "He visits the offices often, much like his father."

"He spends time talking with associates and that's something you don't see with a large corporation," he continued. "Michael has taken on right where his father left off."

While Michael Pappas studies business and Spanish at Wake Forest, the elder Pappas suggested that if he were to go into sales, he should stick with stocks or real estate.

"My father said if you're going into sales, you might as well sell something people would invest in," Michael said.

He chose real estate.

The younger Pappas started with the company in 1980 as a sales associate in the Fort Lauderdale office. He moved on to manage the Coral Springs office and then the Coral Gables operation.

In 1985, he was promoted to regional manager of Dade County. Three years later he joined Keyes executive ranks as vice president and general sales manager.

He's watched as his father grew the company into the largest independent residential brokerage in South Florida, and is now helping it acquire more firms to fill in the blanks from Jupiter to Homestead and expand into other parts of the state, such as Orlando.

Last year, Keys acquired seven companies. And in January, the Miami-based company anchored itself as a major player in Orlando with the acquisition of Emerson Realty, a firm with 150 associates in half a dozen offices.

Like other large regional concerns, Keys continues looking at other acquisition opportunities.

"We look at South Florida as one central area . . . as one metropolitan area. From Boca down, it's one big network down to Homestead," Michael Pappas says.

He says Keys is concentrating on Coral Gables, Coral Springs and Boca Raton for expansion locally. "We're looking to acquire some firms there."

To the north, Keys is in discussions with smaller brokerage houses in Wellington and West Palm Beach. And the company's looking at Fort Meyers and Naples.

Keys also has become linked with a Canadian network called Southern Exposure, which will put Keys listings into the multiple listing service in Toronto.

The younger Pappas hopes to grow the company mainly by sticking to the basis: selling homes and property. That is divided 75 percent residential, 25 percent commercial.

It's important, Michael Pappas maintains, to keep contact with his offices and personally be involved in associate training—priorities he learned from his father.

"An ingredient that isn't found in many companies because of the corporate buy outs, some which have withstood and some that haven't withstood these recessionary times, is that camaraderie," Barlow says. "I can go up to the Orlando office or down to any Miami office and find that harmony where ever I go."

I am happy to pay tribute to Ted and Michael Pappas by reprinting this article. They represent the best of American free enterprise at work. Both have worked hard to continue to make south Florida one of the best places to live in the world.

**KERN COUNTY REGISTERED  
NURSE OF THE YEAR**

**HON. WILLIAM M. THOMAS**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1992*

Mr. THOMAS of California. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize the outstanding achievement of Lucinda (Cindy) Wasson, R.N., P.H.N., upon being named the 1992 Kern County Registered Nurse of the Year. This honor is bestowed upon Cindy because of her significant contributions to health care in Kern County, as well as her involvement in the community.

Cindy has served in public health nursing at the Kern County Health Department for 16 years. Starting as a staff public health nurse, she was promoted to supervising public health nurse, and now holds the position of assistant director of public health nursing. In addition, Cindy is a relief supervisor for the disease control program and is a trained pediatric nurse assessor.

During her 16 years with the Kern County Health Department, Cindy has participated in several important public health projects and distinguished herself as a leader, educator, and organizer. As coordinator of the Sudden Infant Death Program, Cindy was an active member of the Southern California Advisory Council on SID's whose support resulted in five State laws addressing SID's that now serve as a model for other States. She has developed programs, lectures, and inservices for health professionals and counselors to help them educate the public about SID's and counsel affected families.

When Kern County experienced a measles epidemic consisting of 986 cases, Cindy networked with State and county agencies to help stop the rapid spread of the disease. As a result of grants written by her it was possible to purchase more vaccine and to develop a task force that sent nurses door to door to immunize the Kern County population. These efforts yielded great results, as the measles rate dropped significantly in 1991-92.

In response to the growing problem of AIDS, Cindy took the lead in writing the State grant application which funded the Case Management Program for Kern County Public Health Nursing in 1988. This program is still growing and thriving, providing weekly visits, emotional support, referrals to appropriate agencies, social services, emergency assistance, and funding for in-home attendant care.

Cindy is also very active in the community. She is a member of the Advisory Council for

the Community Connection for Child Care and the Kern Infant Council and Child Development Advisory Committee for Kern High School District. She is the past president of the Lung Association of Kern County and past chairman of the Maternal Child Adolescent Council of Kern County.

Cindy Wasson's untiring efforts to improve the health and welfare of Kern County residents are certainly worthy of recognition and praise. She is a role model for nurses throughout California and United States and I congratulate her on being named the Kern County Registered Nurse of the Year.

**REV. DR. EUGENE COTLEY RETIRES**

**HON. BART GORDON**

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1992*

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday, May 3, Rev. Dr. H. Eugene Cotley will perform his last service at the First Baptist Church in Murfreesboro, TN, ending a distinguished pastoral career that spans more than 42 years, including 31 in Murfreesboro.

To say that his services will be missed would be an understatement. As he did in Louisville, KY, and Oxford, AL, Rev. Dr. Cotley has provided his congregation in Murfreesboro with the prayer, hope, spiritual sustenance, and timeless, commonsense guidance needed to face both the good and bad times.

He's worked tirelessly for the United Givers Fund and the American Red Cross. The Middle Tennessee Medical Center currently calls on his leadership and knowledge as a member of its board.

In addition, he has unselfishly given of his time and energy as president of the Tennessee Baptist Convention and as a director of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention. He was a trustee of the Baptist Hospital of Nashville for many years and served 4 years on the board of Belmont College, sharing not only his administrative talents but also imparting wisdom and sensitivity to the young and old, the sick and the well.

But Reverend Dr. Cotley's role in our community has gone beyond any official role in his church or other organizations. Over the decades, people from all denominations and faiths and walks of life have turned to this man's steady and trusted advice. With a quiet strength, has had been a rudder of good judgment for all our community.

On Oct. 29, 1985, the U.S. House of Representatives had the privilege of hearing an opening prayer from Rev. Dr. Cotley. He prayed for Members to have "the wisdom to find solutions to complicated problems," to have the "courage to act when fear might lead to inaction," and to have "a sense of mission when it is easier to be self-serving."

Today, those few insightful words reflect the wisdom he has brought to his church and community and are worth heeding by us all.

**TRIBUTE TO THE INDEPENDENT  
INSURANCE AGENTS OF NEW  
JERSEY**

**HON. JIM SAXTON**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1992*

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the Independent Insurance Agents of New Jersey as it begins the celebration of its 100th year of organization.

Since its founding in 1893, the Independent Insurance Agents of New Jersey has been a leader in protecting the rights of consumers and in developing fair solutions to complex issues that carefully balance the interests of consumers and of the insurance companies represented.

The Independent Insurance Agents of New Jersey has more than 1,300 member agencies located in nearly every municipality in our great State. The member interest goes far beyond the sale and service of insurance. Independent agents can be found promoting safety and fighting fraud in the communities in which they live and work. They are active in all areas of civic and community affairs.

I am also pleased to state that a constituent of mine, Jeanne M. Heisler, CPCU, CIC, CLU, CPIW of Toms River will lead the association as its president during the year of its centennial celebration.

I call upon my colleagues in the House to join me in congratulating the Independent Insurance Agents of New Jersey for 100 years of service to the citizens of New Jersey and in wishing the association many more years of continued success.

**NATIONAL PROPANE SAFETY  
WEEK**

**HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, April 30, 1992*

Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues the fact that for over 70 years, the propane gas industry has been making significant contributions to American life with remarkable degrees of dependability, efficiency, and above all, safety.

To highlight the industry's sincere concern with safety, the National Propane Gas Association will be sponsoring National Propane Safety Week from August 24-28, 1992. The Safety Awareness Week will include safety demonstrations and antitampering messages, as well as helpful tips on winterizing propane gas grills, how to prepare for the winter heating season, what to do if a homeowner smells gas, and how to handle a pilot light that won't light.

All across the country, manufacturers, suppliers, and distributors regularly help in educating the over 60 million consumers of propane on the safe use of the gas which they use to heat their homes, and barns, dry their crops, and fuel their vehicles and machinery. National Propane Safety Week will play an im-

portant role in reinforcing the safety education of those who already have access to this pertinent information, as well as in making it available to those who do not.

A home safety audit called the Gas Check Program is another initiative strongly recommended by the Gas Association throughout the Safety Awareness Week. This program stresses consumer education, and after a thorough examination of a homeowner's gas system by a service technician, offers advice on safe and efficient methods of operation of propane appliances. This kind of attention to the safety needs of consumers should not go unrecognized or unappreciated.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to stress my support for all of the propane dealers in my district who put safety first, and I encourage my colleagues to do the same. I would also like to personally commend the National Propane Gas Association and its constituent dealers for their efforts to promote public awareness about propane safety issues through their sponsorship of, and participation in National Propane Safety Week.

JENS HENDRICKS

HON. RON DE LUGO

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. DE LUGO. Mr. Speaker, the Virgin Islands community was grieved to learn of the recent death of a dedicated public servant and friend, Jens G. Hendricks. Jens served the people of the Virgin Islands with distinction and honor.

At Jens' funeral the distinguished jurist, former Virgin Islands District Court Chief Judge Almeric Christian, made the following remarks about this wonderful and beloved man, which I wish to read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

"Even at our birth death does but stand aside a little, and every day he looks towards us and muses somewhat to himself whether that day or the next will draw us nigh." (Robert Bolt)

And so it was that on Saturday last, another once verdant leaf fell from the tree of life as the heart of Jens G. Hendricks throbbed its last. To him came death, as it must to all human kind, for as Horace wrote, "Death approaches with equal steps and knocks indiscriminately at the door of the cottage and the portals of the palace." When death drove away with Jens Hendricks in its heavily curtained carriage, I believe it did so quietly and, I hope quickly.

I will not, for I am sure I need not rehearse a biography of Jens Hendricks. Undoubtedly the program bulletin, and other sources, will adequately do so, and recount the faithful career of service and dedication to his island home and all its people. As to that aspect of his life with and among us I simply affirm that though not "born to the purple," he trod the pathways of this life with royal dignity and grace.

Were proof of this required, one need only consider the encomiums of praise heaped upon him in the media by those whose personal and professional knowledge of him was more intimate than mine.

A few of those accolades appearing in a recent issue of our daily newspaper bags men-

tion: the "consummate public servant," respected by "peers" and "community." "A very good man" who left a lasting and favorable impression on those he touched. A man of "highest devotion to duty," regularly exercising "sound discretion," and "fair and fearless" in the performance of his constabulary and other duties. Extending "warm and welcoming arms" to newcomers to his department, "wholly without rancor or resentment," the "true professional" that he was. "Sound contributor to the rule of justice and efficient law enforcement."

And all these traits and drive, it is clear, he carried with him in his private pursuits after his retirement from the strictly public sphere. Well, and deservedly must we apply to him the wisdom of Carlyle who said: "Blessed is he who has found his work; let him ask no other blessedness." In the public and private sector, as well, Jens indeed found his work.

To all this I add only my one word characterization—friend. That we were. Mutually respectful, with reciprocating admiration. It seems that we both lived by the same maxim, "The only way to have a friend, is to be one."

In all that I have said, I in no way would suggest that our departed brother was without taint of fault. Being of human kind, he must have had his "touch of the earth." I would, and do, say that whatever, and how many his faults, they all pale into insignificance in the bright and abiding light of his many virtues.

As I end these remarks I wish to extend deepest and most sincere condolences to his widow Jean, his daughters, son, other relatives, and host of friends. I urge that you do not overly grieve. You know Jens would have it so. Time will in substantial measure heal all. May you find surcease of sorrow in the words of one Samuel Butler: "To die completely, a person must not only forget but be forgotten, and he who is not forgotten is not dead." Thus because he will never be forgotten, think not of him as dead, but rather that he has "crossed the bar," and passed on to his reward.

May he rest in peace.

SACRAMENTO BEE AWARDED TWO PULITZER PRIZES

HON. ROBERT T. MATSUI

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. MATSUI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to salute the awarding of two Pulitzer Prizes on Tuesday, April 7, 1992, to the Sacramento Bee.

Tom Knudson, who joined the Sacramento Bee as a staff writer in 1988, won the public service award for examining environmental damage to the Sierra Nevadas. In his five-part series, "Majesty and Tragedy: The Sierra in Peril," Knudson describes how this beautiful mountain range has been ravaged by air pollution, overdevelopment and overpopulation. The series, which ran in the Sacramento Bee last June, was Mr. Knudson's second Pulitzer Prize.

Deborah Blum, a science reporter at the Sacramento Bee for the last 8 years, won the Pulitzer Prize for beat reporting for her four-part series, "The Monkey Wars." These articles focused on the ethical choices faced by

scientists who experiment on animals. She was extremely successful in examining and observing the practices and motivations of animal research scientists. "The Monkey Wars" provided one of the most insightful and balanced descriptions of an extremely sensitive, and polarized issue.

The Sacramento Bee is only the second Western newspaper to be awarded two Pulitzer prizes in a year and was the only West Coast newspaper this year to win two prizes. These awards reflect well upon not only Tom Knudson and Deborah Blum, but upon the entire Sacramento Bee organization which daily puts out one of the best newspapers in the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I share with you the tremendous achievements of the Sacramento Bee. Day in and day out the Bee is an informative and balanced newspaper that I and the people of Sacramento rely on to get our news. I am thrilled that the Pulitzer panel has recognized its excellence and I invite my colleagues to join me in congratulating Tom Knudson, Deborah Blum, and the entire Sacramento Bee staff.

LESLIE PRESTON WILLIAMS HONORED AS 1992 DISTINGUISHED INVENTOR

HON. JACK BROOKS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw the attention to my honorable colleagues to the fact that today, Leslie Preston Williams of Vidor, TX, will be honored as a 1992 distinguished inventor.

Williams is honored for his invention of the adjustable foaming chamber stem for foam-applying nozzle, a firefighting tool used to extinguish massive industrial-commercial tank and oil field fires. The nozzle was instrumental in fighting the oil well fires in Kuwait.

Cofounded of Williams Fire & Hazard Control Inc. in Port Neches, TX, Williams' operation has provided technical service, training, and firefighting expertise to most U.S. oil and chemical companies, as well as marine interests. His invention permits the extinguishing of fires from a greater distance, minimizing both potential harm to firefighters and loss of resources. The nozzle also helps reduce the environmental pollution caused by massive fires.

The distinguished inventor honor is presented by Intellectual Property Owners [IPO], a nonprofit organization founded to strengthen the rights of patents, trademark, copyright and trade secret owners. IPO works to protect and improve the intellectual property systems that are vital to America's technological and economic leadership by combining the voices of large, medium, and small businesses; universities; independent inventions and patent attorneys.

Williams will receive the award this evening in a formal ceremony in the caucus room of the Russell Senate Office Building.

My congratulations to my fellow Texan and IPO for fostering American ingenuity and technological advances.

# INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO REDUCE THE DUTY ON CER- TAIN WATCH CRYSTALS

**HON. FRANK HORTON**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. HORTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to amend the harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States with respect to its treatment of watch crystals. Under current law, the harmonized Tariff Schedule differentiates watch crystals according to their shape. Under heading 2015.90.10, round watch crystals are subject to a duty of 4.9 percent, and under heading 2015.90.20, other (nonround) watch crystals are subject to a 9.6 percent duty. My legislation would reduce until January 1, 1995, the tariff on nonround watch crystals to 4.9 percent, the same as for round watch crystals.

At one time, perhaps circumstances dictated this breakdown in the tariff schedule. Today, however, it appears as though it is outdated. Many companies now merely import round watch crystals, which are subject to a tariff almost 50 percent lower than other watch crystals, and subsequently cut them into what the industry calls fancy shapes. I am told this is a simple, inexpensive process, which makes the subheading 2015.90.20 obsolete.

Initial inquiries I have made with the International Trade Commission and other agencies have uncovered little domestic production of these watch crystals in question. Furthermore, preliminary investigations by the ITC and other agencies were unable to shed light onto the historical reasons for the breakdown in the tariff schedule.

It is my hope that introduction of this legislation will allow the ITC and the Trade Subcommittee to further investigate this section of the tariff schedule. If this investigation confirms what is now known, I urge the committee to expeditiously enact this legislation.

## IN HONOR OF THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF CORO

**HON. NANCY PELOSI**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Ms. PELOSI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 50th anniversary of Coro, a nonprofit, nonpartisan, educational institution established in 1942. Its continuing goal is to educate individuals with a broad perspective, interested in public affairs, and committed to improving our Nation's governmental systems. Coro deserves special recognition not only for its longevity but also for its many successes. Today, over 3,000 Coro graduates are the leaders and decisionmakers at local, State, and national levels of government.

Coro's National Fellowship in Public Affairs is conducted each year in four centers, located in Los Angeles, New York, St. Louis, and in my home city of San Francisco where Coro was founded. The annual group of 48 participants ranging from high school students

to senior citizens, contains a broad racial, ethnic, and cultural mix.

Coro stresses the importance of hands-on experience by placing trainees in short internships with business executives, labor leaders, governmental department heads, legislators, community leaders, and many others who play a part in formulating public policy. In seminar settings the trainees work together as a group to find meaning in their individual observations made during the internships. By combining training experience with structured analysis, Coro has developed a balanced approach to educating thousands of individuals on the intricacies of public affairs.

Mr. Speaker, as our world becomes progressively more complex, it is essential that our policymakers have the skills to confront complicated issues and the ability to work with people from all segments of society, including labor, business, and government. Coro teaches participants that public issues are rarely one dimensional, but instead are multifaceted and complex. Coro fellows understand that the best approach to public policy decisionmaking is a flexible approach that takes all sides of an issue into consideration.

Today, it is as important as it was 50 years ago that we encourage talented individuals to pursue a career in public service. And now, more than ever, we need citizens who are interested and involved in the development of good government and sound public policy. While the 3,000 Coro graduates can all attest to how beneficial Coro has been to their own lives, the real beneficiary of Coro's work continues to be our democratic system.

Mr. Speaker, the Coro Foundation will celebrate its 50th-year anniversary with a dinner in San Francisco on Friday, May 1. I commend executive director Ellen Ramsey Sanger and the Coro Foundation and wish them another 50 years of success in training and educating our future leaders.

## WE NEED TO DECREASE INFANT MORTALITY

**HON. J. ROY ROWLAND**

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. ROWLAND. Mr. Speaker, this Nation has proven that we have the technology and know-how to address the most complex health care issues. Yet we remain significantly deficient among industrialized nations in our ability to decrease infant mortality. In 1992, nearly 38,000 infants in the United States will die before they reach their first birthday. This is a situation which we cannot tolerate.

Why have we not made the kind of progress that many other industrialized nations have made in this area? What is preventing us from accomplishing goals that are well within our reach? We accept the preeminent benefit of prenatal care yet find that access to these services is hindered by economic barriers, geographic restrictions, or, sadly, by a lack of knowledge of the importance of this care. We have long known the value of adequate nutrition and patient education, yet we again find that this basic health care counseling is not available or not utilized by expectant mothers.

The need for more attention to this problem is also illustrated by the staggering numbers of teenage pregnancies in this country. In 1989, my own State of Georgia was tied for second place in the number of pregnancies per 1,000 girls 15 to 17 years old. We need to educate adolescent girls to the damage that is caused to their own bodies by early pregnancy.

It is imperative that we make the public aware of those issues which surround infant mortality and of the need for adequate prenatal care. It is imperative that we make business, educational systems, communities, churches, and individuals aware of the need for collaboration in order to decrease the number of infant deaths and the number of life long disabilities which result from complications during pregnancy.

Today, Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with the members of the Sunbelt Caucus Task Force on Infant Mortality in cosponsoring Infant Mortality Awareness Day on Mothers Day, May 10, 1992. By supporting this effort we will put forth a visible step in the fight to save infant lives in this country.

This is something we must do if we are committed to a healthier, stronger America.

## U.S. MUST DERECOGNIZE THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

**HON. F. JAMES SENSENBRENNER, JR.**

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. SENSENBRENNER. Mr. Speaker, on April 27, the leaderships of Serbia and its ally Montenegro declared themselves successors to the former state of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. The state they wish recognized by the international community has been formally renamed the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Mr. Speaker, a rose by any other name will smell as sweet, just as a Yugoslavia by any other name will remain Communist while Serbian President Milosevic is at the helm.

In power since 1987 after ousting his predecessor, Serbian President Milosevic has fanned the flame of nationalism that has to date cost 10,000 lives and produced over 1 million refugees. In only 5 years he precipitated the destruction of an entire state in an effort to build a greater Serbia. There is no civil war in Yugoslavia, but a war of aggression and territorial conquest across internationally recognized borders.

Serbian efforts to consolidate control of Yugoslavia became visible as early as 1988 when the Milosevic regime blatantly and openly reduced substantially the provincial autonomy of Vojvodina and, in 1990, Kosovo. In Kosovo, where the population is 90 percent Albanian, the Serbian parliament simply suspended the assembly and took direct control. Eventually, Belgrade despots focused attention on Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The result is now before us.

The United States has at last recognized Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina. However, we cannot permit Milosevic's bloody regime claim the former Yugoslavia's United Nations seat as well as membership in other

international organizations such as the IMF or World Bank. Serbia and Montenegro should not be permitted to claim the assets of the former Yugoslavia, much of which belongs to the newly independent republics.

It should also be made clear that the Serbian Army must withdraw into its own borders and respect the sovereignty of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The United States must derecognize the former Yugoslavia and support an international trade embargo and freezing of assets to ensure the Serbian leadership and its puppet in Montenegro understand the implications of their thoughtless conduct.

#### BRIAN FOSTER TO HEAD VOCA OFFICE IN MOSCOW

#### HON. TIMOTHY J. PENNY

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. PENNY. Mr. Speaker, today marks the end of nearly 4 years of service in my office of Brian Foster, who has provided outstanding counsel and support in a number of issue areas, particularly agriculture, hunger, environment, and foreign affairs. He was instrumental in the success of my efforts to establish the Agricultural Research Commercialization Corporation [ARCC], which will promote new uses of agricultural products. It is with regret that we say goodbye to him, but do so with gratitude and many good wishes.

Brian served with the Peace Corps in Costa Rica in the early 1980's, and once again he will be working in international development—this time in the former Soviet Union. In early May, he will become the director of the office of Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance [VOCA] in Moscow. VOCA, a private nonprofit agency funded through U.S. A.I.D., sponsors such efforts as the Farmer-to-Farmer program which matches American expertise in agricultural production, coop management, and agri-business with technical needs throughout the world. The Farmer-to-Farmer program administered by VOCA is a people-to-people approach to technology transfer that is a most effective way to quickly improve agricultural and food production. In addition, American volunteers bring back valuable first-hand information that they can share with their neighbors, friends, and elected officials.

In keeping with the tradition of Iowa farmers, which is Brian's heritage, he will be breaking new ground in the Commonwealth of Independent States at this historic time. I am confident that Brian will apply the same enthusiasm, hard work, good humor, and astute judgment to his new assignment that he demonstrated in his work on behalf of the people of Minnesota's First District.

I know that the many people on Capitol Hill who have worked with Brian and his spouse, Patricia Koch, will join me in wishing them every success in their new venture in Moscow.

#### A CONGRESSIONAL TRIBUTE TO THE LIONS CLUB INTERNATIONAL

#### HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor the Lions Club International, which began its celebration of 75 years of local and world community service in June 1991. It is with great pride and pleasure that I pay special tribute to the Dearborn Michigan Lions Club, chartered in October 1945, which is celebrating the 75th anniversary on a local level.

The Lions Club International, founded in 1917 in Chicago, IL, is the largest service club organization in the world, with 40,000 clubs in 174 countries. In the United States alone there are 520,000 active members, including women, in 15,000 clubs.

Lions Club members have worked tirelessly on projects in our local communities and abroad. They have been pioneers in the crusade against blindness, consultants to the U.N. Economic and Social Council, and partners in the international effort to provide drug prevention education. The Lions have crossed international boundaries and have put the results of service and hope to work in Hungary, Poland, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia.

The Lions Club of Dearborn has contributed to the betterment of the community through a longstanding commitment to service and excellence. I commend this organization for its significant contributions to our community and to our world. I am sure that Lions across the globe will continue their commitment to excellence for another 75 years to come.

#### CHEERING FOR CATERPILLAR? THINK AGAIN

#### HON. CHARLES A. HAYES

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. HAYES of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the conditions which necessitate unions have not changed; only the Government's stacking of the deck in favor of management has changed. I urge my colleagues to read the attached piece from an editorial writer at the Atlanta Constitution on April 24:

[From the Atlanta Constitution, Apr. 24, 1992]

#### CHEERING FOR CATERPILLAR? THINK AGAIN

A snapshot of Caterpillar Inc. might give the impression that management was justified in beating down the United Auto Workers (UAW).

The black-and-white facts are: Caterpillar pays workers an average of \$30.69 an hour in wages and benefits. The construction-equipment maker must compete with foreign companies not bound by UAW agreements.

This two-dimensional picture puts the union's demand for higher wages in a bad light. One can see why Caterpillar started hiring replacements April 6 to end the five-month strike.

But to appreciate the complexities of the Caterpillar dispute, one must consider the full-length movie, featuring events leading up to the strike.

The UAW was trying to force the company to accept a contract that conformed to a pattern set last year at rival Deere & Co. The union wanted to protect its policy of obtaining the same deal for all workers in a particular industry.

Pattern bargaining ensures that companies in a single industry compete by emphasizing higher quality and better service. Without a pattern, companies would try to get ahead of each other by slashing wages.

But could they ever get pay low enough? No matter how far U.S. companies push down wages, competitors in Mexico or Brazil or Taiwan could squeeze them even further. Pattern contracts force American companies to focus on improving quality and productivity, not trying to sink to Third World wage levels.

The other big issue at Caterpillar involved the use of replacements. The company hired workers to step in for strikers, a move that would have been virtually unthinkable before 1981.

Though companies have had the right to hire replacements since 1938, few resorted to such harsh measures until President Reagan fired all striking air-traffic controllers 11 years ago.

Inspired by that example, many other companies, such as Eastern Airlines and Greyhound, replaced strikers. Perhaps the most "successful" case was Phelps Dodge, a mining company that replaced 2,000 strikers in 1983. Today, the company remains non-union and pays some of the industry's lowest wages.

In a single stroke, the company threw out decades of struggles by miners who organized to improve job safety and wages.

We're kidding ourselves if we think human nature has changed so much in recent decades that company owners never again would exploit workers.

Even though only 16 percent of U.S. workers belong to unions, all Americans have benefited from the pressure unions have put on companies throughout this century to improve wages and working conditions.

Unfortunately, many labor leaders make it difficult to appreciate the contributions of unions. Excessive demands, high-living officials and arrogance at the bargaining table have given unions a black eye.

But despite their many flaws, unions still provide an important counterbalance to the power of management. If the federal government continues to tip labor law so far in favor of owners, the status of all American workers may well decline.

Before you cheer too loudly for Caterpillar, take another look at turn-of-the-century pictures of children toiling in coal mines and hunching over sewing machines. Remember, that's what a union-free America looked like.

#### TITLE X AND THE GAG RULE

#### HON. JOHN W. COX, JR.

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. COX of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 3090, the Title X Reauthorization Act, which would restore funding to family planning clinics and eliminate the ad-

ministration's gag rule. I find it absolutely reprehensible that, in these socially aware times, these vital services are not being properly funded, and the President has implemented a rule, by which doctors and nurses in these clinics are prohibited from giving their patients honest answers to questions about family planning options.

Clinics that receive title X Federal funds are required to offer a broad range of family planning methods and services to all people desiring such assistance. These services include family planning methods and supplies, physical examinations, preventive screening for breast and cervical cancer, anemia, diabetes, hypertension, and sexually transmitted diseases, infertility examinations, community education and outreach programs and counseling. These vital health services are provided to an estimated \$3.7 million low-income women and adolescents every year. For 83 percent of these patients, family planning clinics are their only source of primary health care. By failing to reauthorize funding for title X programs, we are once again hurting the people who are most in need of our help.

Additionally, the gag rule that will soon be implemented, prohibits clinics that receive title X funding from advising women on all of their options in the case of pregnancy. Not only is this a violation of the freedom of speech, guaranteed by the Constitution, but it also robs women of valuable information they need to make their own educated choices. Perhaps the most appalling aspect of the gag rule is that the women who are most at risk of an unwanted pregnancy, and usually the least educated on family planning methods, will be refused access to information about completely legal services. Upper and middle class women, however, can afford to seek these services for themselves. By passing H.R. 3090, we have a chance to eliminate some of the barriers that exist for lower income people, and set a precedent giving people of all economic groups the right to fundamental assistance.

The ultimate goal of the title X family planning clinics is to prevent unwanted pregnancies. As the United States is the only developed country in the world where the teen pregnancy rate has been increasing steadily in the last few years, this is a necessary goal. However, in the event that preferred methods of birth control do not work, and abortion remains a safe and legal option, women must be made aware of all the alternatives. Title X funds must be reauthorized and the gag rule must be overturned.

#### HONORING THE EASTCHESTER PARK NURSING HOME

#### HON. ELIOT L. ENGEL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. ENGEL. Mr. Speaker, I wish today to recognize the 25th anniversary of the Eastchester Park Nursing Home, which provides quality health care to its residents.

For a quarter-century, the staff of Eastchester Nursing Home has exhibited a

special interest in caring for the elderly and working with their families. Each resident receives individualized attention in a home-like atmosphere.

In support of National Nurses Day, the theme of "Nursing Shaping the Future of Health Care" is also being celebrated at the Eastchester Park Nursing Home. Therefore, I pay special tribute to the nurses who have shown great commitment and dedication to their profession. They are a shining example of community service and care for their fellow man from which we can all gain inspiration.

#### THE INTERNATIONAL STATIS- TICAL INFORMATION AND ANAL- YSIS ACT OF 1992

#### HON. THOMAS C. SAWYER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Speaker, Today I am introducing legislation that is important both for America and the former Soviet Republics.

The transition from yesterday's Communist dictatorship and centrally planned Marxist economy of the U.S.S.R., to tomorrow's democracy and free-market economy in the republics, will not be an easy one. It is in the best interest of the republics and the United States to ensure that that transition is both orderly and successful. We shouldn't let it fail. Our own national security and future economic prosperity are linked to the ability of the republics to nurture and sustain free societies.

The "International Statistical Information and Analysis Act of 1992" will assist the newly independent republics of the former Soviet Union with the collection, analysis and dissemination of reliable economic data. Without this assistance, the republics will be hard-pressed to employ the statistical means necessary to measure and to guide their movement toward a market economy.

The expertise found at American statistical agencies is unsurpassed in the world. We can use this capability to establish within the republics a statistical foundation with which to guide effectively their economic restructuring.

With a modest investment now, we will reap important benefits in the near future. First, reliable economic statistics will help us measure the concrete benefits of our foreign assistance dollars. That information should help the United States to target its development efforts more effectively.

Second, our investment would ensure American businesses a foot in the door to the largest potential trading partner in the 21st century. Without accurate information, costly mistakes are inevitable.

My legislation would create a coordinating council of the U.S. Government's statistical agencies, comprised of representatives from the Census Bureau, the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the National Agricultural Statistical Service, the Statistical Policy Office at the Office of Management and Budget, and the Agency for International Development.

The council will determine priorities for providing training and other statistical assistance

to each of the republics. To administer the training, the council would rely on programs already established within each of its member agencies.

The council also would encourage the dissemination of economic information collected by each of the former republics. The council would ensure that data from the republics is made available for analysis and policy determination by the United States, with the assistance of its member agencies. It also will make the information available to American businesses for use in their plans to market products abroad.

Reliable statistical measurements are fundamental to any society. Used to their potential, they guide policy, both in government and in the private sector. In our country, we have come to recognize the value of our own economic indicators, especially in these days of economic hardship for so many. Surely we can appreciate the importance the republics place on the need to develop their own measurements of economic progress. This legislation provides a means to facilitate critical economic information for the republics and for us.

I urge my colleagues to support this legislation.

#### INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION TO PROVIDE UNIVERSAL ACCESS TO HEALTH CARE FOR ALL AMERICANS

#### HON. RALPH REGULA

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. REGULA. Mr. Speaker, today, I am introducing legislation to provide universal access to health care for all Americans. Congress must act to ensure the fundamental right of every American to such care. Our constituents demand that this body move forward on the issue.

Four primary goals provide the foundation for my proposal.

First, every American will be guaranteed coverage of their basic health care needs without denying the ability to choose their own caregiver. This is done through the use of health care vouchers to every American that is funded by employers and government and are used to purchase certified insurance annually. Health care becomes a quantifiable expense for business and no longer puts our companies at a competitive disadvantage to foreign competitors. Special exemptions and considerations are given to small employers.

Second, the bill builds upon the positive benefits of the existing system rather than tossing the good aside with the bad. Access to quality care for our elderly and the very poor will not be changed. In fact, it will be enhanced by a new long-term care benefit for chronic illness and coverage of preventive health care services. Technological development and investment in the buildings, machines, and materials that permit the delivery of quality care are continued and encouraged.

Third, it is based upon the old-fashioned notion of free market enterprise. When the individual purchases their health coverage at the

beginning of each year they are then entitled to any funds remaining in the account. These moneys are tax free and can be used for any purpose by the individual. Self-motivation and a desire to get the best value will result in cost-effective purchases that force insurers to offer competitive policies.

Finally, overly burdensome regulatory red-tape on physicians, hospitals, and the patient are eliminated.

Whether it is this proposal, or some other, now is the time for action.

### TRIBUTE TO THE UNITED BLACK FUND

#### HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the accomplishments of the United Black Fund, Inc., of Greater Washington, DC, and to recognize the founder and president of this outstanding organization, Dr. Calvin W. Rolark, as they celebrate the success of this year's fundraising campaign with their 20th Annual Victory Luncheon.

The United Black Fund has been an indispensable agent of change in the District of Columbia. For 23 years, the United Black Fund has provided special services to every segment of the Nation's Capital. From early child development to advocacy programs for senior citizens, the United Black Fund has been at the forefront of progressive change and has served this city and its residents well. This vital organization has had a profound impact on enhancing health care, educational opportunities, and the general quality of life for thousands of District of Columbia residents.

Funded through payroll deductions and individual contributions from the community, the United Black Fund offers programmatic and emergency funding to community-based organizations throughout the District of Columbia. Presently, the United Black Fund supports 68 member agencies and assists an average of 200 nonmember agencies on an emergency basis.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join with me in celebrating the achievements of the United Black Fund.

### THE VERDICT IN L.A.

#### HON. LUCIEN E. BLACKWELL

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. BLACKWELL. Mr. Speaker, it is with the utmost concern that I rise today to address a situation that concerns each and every American citizen. I am speaking of the verdict that was handed down yesterday in the trial of the officers in the Rodney King beating. This decision sends a negative message to all that have placed their belief in ideals of freedom and equality.

I find it ironic that a country whose foundation is built on the principle of justice, that a

man in 1992 may be unmercifully beaten for all the world to see and his assaulters declared innocent. I believe that it is time for each and every one of us in America to wake up and realize what is happening in our communities.

Mr. Speaker, 95 percent of the police officers in this country are good law enforcement officers, but there is a minority who appears to take the law into their own hands.

When we consider what has happened to Rodney King, we do not have to rely on hearsay, or the word of someone else. The unjust, terrible beating is something we all saw for ourselves.

This verdict sends a fatalistic message to people that there is no safe haven in justice. It sends a message to our children that they cannot be treated with dignity and respect. Worst of all, it breeds hopelessness in our society.

This reminds me of a time in our history that I hoped could be left behind us—when a person could be dehumanized and have no legal recourse to protect himself against the offense.

Some may believe that the Rodney King decision is inconsequential, but this attitude will bring us right back to that shameful period in history. Mr. Speaker, we cannot go back to that time and we must not go back on our principles!

### WARSAW GHETTO UPRISING COMMEMORATION

#### HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today many of us gather in the Capitol Rotunda to participate in the national civil commemoration of Holocaust Memorial Day. Indeed, all this week special memorial services and programs are being conducted in memory of the 6 million Jewish men, women and children who perished at the hands of the Nazis.

This past Sunday I was pleased to participate in the Holocaust commemoration which took place in New York City, at which Vice President Dan Quayle was the honored guest speaker. In order to share his remarks I inserted his remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD earlier this week (E1117, April 28, 1992). He spoke movingly of the need to remember.

The legacy left us by the 6 million who perished includes the awesome task of ensuring that history honestly records their fate. We must continue to guard against revisionists and neo-Nazi groups who, through their self-styled blindness and ignorance, attempt to denigrate, dismiss, and ultimately ignore the very existence of our families and friends.

Among the speakers at the New York ceremony was Benjamin Meed, chairman of the Warsaw Ghetto Resistance Organization and one of the organizers of this annual event. Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I would like to share Benjamin Meed's eloquent remarks with my colleagues, and insert his statement at this point in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

### REMARKS BY BENJAMIN MEAD

Once again we have gathered together to remember, to recall our Six Million Kadoshim, to recite Kaddish beizbur, to light our memorial candles, to stand together in tribute to the heroic ghetto fighters and all those who resisted the German Nazi murderers physically and spiritually.

We meet at a time of political turmoil in many lands. The world is changing before our eyes. Yet the events we are witnessing today have a threatening familiarity, all too reminiscent of times we have known before.

This year, Jews feel uneasy, something is wrong. We can sense it in the air. Anti-Semitism and hatred are on the rise, one group turning against the other; increased anger, increased resentment. The murder of a yeshiva student in Crown Heights; Statements of a Presidential candidate who deems, if he does not deny the Holocaust; the entry into the mainstream of American politics of the former head of the Ku Klux Klan, the ballot boxes of Germany, where Far Right groups make an alarming showing, and—at the same time—where President Waldheim of Austria is received with honor by Chancellor Kohl of Germany.

In this atmosphere, those who deny the Holocaust are making their voices louder, taking their message of hate and contempt to college campuses with advertisements in student publications demanding a debate on whether the Holocaust did happen. Imagine: All this is happening in our lifetime.

Something is wrong when humanitarian aid to rescue a threatened Jewish community seeking its freedom as Jews in the Jewish homeland is politicized; when humanitarian aid is held hostage to a peace process. Suddenly, Israel is an issue in American national life—and the resettlement of rescued Jews is controversial. It is just wrong.

Bombings of a synagogue in Turkey and the blowing up of the Israeli Embassy in Buenos Aires, Argentines and Israelis killed together by terrorists. The attacks continue, the uncertainty continues, terrorism continues. We must be mindful and grateful for the response of the Argentine President Carlos Menem, who led a demonstration of 100,000 through the streets of the city to denounce terrorism with placards proclaiming, "We are all Jews." We acknowledge with appreciation this noble act by the leader and the people of Argentina.

This is the day of our collective remembrance. We remember because memory is a shield against indifference. Memory kindles solidarity. Memory brings people together. Our pain is not only from a by-gone day. Our wounds bleed anew.

We remember not for ourselves. We could never forget. We remember because this was the desire of those who did not survive; this was their commandment to us: Remember! Gedenk! Remember us! Remember what happened to us! Remember so that the world will never forget.

In remembering the days of our struggles, we recall with grief and love those who fell. In remembering the days of our people's history, we express our unity and solidarity with the Jewish State of Israel, a land near and dear to us, a free and democratic nation, a country whose survival and security are as precious to us as the very air we breathe.

How different our lives and the lives of our loved ones would have been had there been an Israel half a century ago, when in a villa near Berlin the official decision was made by the rulers of Germany to murder the entire Jewish population of Europe—the Final Solution; when the deportations started from

the Warsaw Ghetto and the mass killings began in Vilna, Lublin, Bialystok, Lodz and so many other cities and towns and villages; when an entire Jewish world was brought to an end by starvation and by shootings, by burnings and in gas chambers. And the world was mute.

We remember those years of darkness—how our fear began to build and then how rapidly the world of our youth came to an end. I remember the Warsaw Ghetto when it was crowded with half a million starving Jews. I recall thousands of us, forced to line up in the narrow streets of the ghetto, and a German officer at the head of the line, pointing with a stick, "Left, right, left, left. . . . I can still feel the dread we felt as we stood in that line. Left to death camps. Right, a few more days' survival in the ghetto. I also remember the Ghetto when there were only 50,000 of us left, as the preparation for the Warsaw Ghetto uprising began. We can never forget the indifference of our neighbors, our isolation, our abandonment and betrayal by the world.

Fifty years later, we still feel the pain as if it were yesterday. We still carry the fear that perhaps it could happen again. For those of us who survived the Holocaust, that fear is impossible to ignore because the world let it happen once!

Do not forget that the Germans, the killers, men of culture, masters of technology, used their scientific and psychological knowledge to murder our people: innocent men, women and children. Their engineers designed the crematoria; their psychologists devised the techniques of mass terror. What could we expect now, when the brutal hate-filled murderers of today have more advanced technological and psychological techniques at their disposal, people like Saddam Hussein, with his years' long preparation to destroy our people.

If our tragic past has taught us anything, it is that the unthinkable is indeed possible, that the unbelievable can indeed happen again.

We must not let that happen. We must join with each other, for we are bound together in one fate: Jews in Turkey and Argentina, Jews in Russia and Ethiopia and Crown Heights, Jews in Israel. We must be our brothers' keepers. No Jew can survive if all Jews do not care for one another. No nation can survive if we do not care for each other.

Let us hope that the world will heed the lesson of the Holocaust, and that the unthinkable, will never again come to pass. Let us be on guard. Let us remember, for, in the words of the Baal Shem Tov, "Remembrance is the secret of redemption."

# THE SECRET DEPORTATION OF JOSEPH DOHERTY

HON. THOMAS J. MANTON

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. MANTON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to call my colleagues attention to the continuing story of Mr. Joseph Doherty. As my colleagues may recall, Mr. Doherty, an Irish national, lost his bid for political asylum in January, when the Supreme Court ruled to allow the Attorney General the right to refuse individuals fair hearings on political asylum claims. In particular, I want to draw attention to the unusual circumstances under which Mr.

Doherty was secretly deported to the United Kingdom on February 19, 1992.

Although several of my colleagues and I had personally asked Attorney General Barr to keep us apprised of his actions with regard to Mr. Doherty, on the day he was deported, the Attorney General's office refused to give us any information. The Justice Department would neither confirm nor deny that Mr. Doherty was indeed being deported. However, the Attorney General's office apparently had no problem confirming Mr. Doherty's deportation to the wire services. Two months later we were informed by mail that Mr. Doherty was deported secretly because of security considerations. I regret the Justice Department felt my colleagues and I could not be trusted with that information earlier.

Mr. Speaker, the day Mr. Doherty was deported was a confusing and frustrating day for my colleagues and I who tried without success to determine his whereabouts. However, our situation pales next to the story of the individual who lived through the ordeal. In that regard, I commend my colleagues attention to a compelling article written by Mr. Doherty describing his experiences and I am inserting it in the RECORD at this point:

[From the Irish Voice, Mar. 17, 1992]

JOE DOHERTY: MY JOURNEY "HOME"

(By Joe Doherty)

"I asked the R.U.C. man where I was going. 'Home,' he said. 'Where?' I asked. 'The Crumlin Road Prison,' he smiled. 'You know the place, eh?' he laughed. 'Yeah, I do. I do.'" On Wednesday, February 18 last, IRA prisoner Joe Doherty was deported from the United States after a nearly nine year fight with the U.S. government. Here for the first time he writes of that painful journey back to a prison cell in Belfast.)

## THE FEDERAL MARSHALS ARRIVE

Receiving a notice of deportation that day, Tuesday February 18 from the office of the U.S. Attorney General, I knew that I had mere hours before the U.S. federal marshals would "storm" Lewisberg Penitentiary. I told the lads at the prison, and we bade farewell at look-up. Was this really it, this time, as I drifted into an uneasy sleep?

The torch lights shining on my face made my body move and the banging on the cell door told me that, indeed, my time had arrived. I looked up at my watch. It was 3:45 a.m. Wednesday morning, and I was awakening to my last remaining hours in America.

I was told to step into the cell block hallway. Placed against the wall I was abruptly handcuffed from behind. My property was left behind in the cell. Even my watch was taken from me. My demand that I should be allowed to take my personal belongings, including family photos, legal material, and address book were coldly denied. They promised to mail them to the Royal Ulster Constabulary (R.U.C.) in Belfast.

What followed was an insult and an undignified end to my decade in America. I was stripped naked and subjected to a brutal and meticulously long body search. Not an inch of my body or inner cavities were left unsearched.

This again happened when the U.S. federal marshals arrived. My clothes were taken off and I was given a set of clothes chosen for the journey. Watching the array of chains and leg irons before me I was angered at the violent over-reaction to my status.

I was then cuffed, body-chained, belly-chained, and leg-ironed, like some dangerous

animal. The awareness and pain of those chains were to last for the next 16 hours. Fog had set in over the penitentiary; but I could make out the three U.S. marshals' cars and the M.16-carrying marshals who nervously watched my every move as I slowly passed the front gate and watch towers.

The chains and irons made walking an unnatural and arduous feat. As the U.S. marshals carried me into the car I gazed back at the misty wall of Lewisberg and my eight years and eight months, to the day, of penal life. It was a difficult moment, as were the difficult emotional moments that lay ahead of me that day.

## DESTINATION: ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE

The U.S. marshals made haste through the fog to hit the freeways. Passing Harrisburg I tried to figure out my destination. The marshals were tight-lipped. Most of them looked like Special Forces, macho and ready to blow me away at any sudden move.

Watching road signs as the sun fought to break the mist, I calculated that I was heading for Washington, D.C. I was not officially informed that I was going to England. So maybe they want me at the U.S. Justice Department? Mary Pike and Steve Sommerstein would be there. So would some U.S. members of Congress. A deal was made, I thought. But my wishful thinking and dying hope gave way as I saw the sign: Andrews Air Force Base.

We had problems entering the base. Apparently the President, George Bush, was flying out on Air Force One at the same time. The Secret Service did not want any problems with me. I guess they did not want me yelling any last pleas.

I looked around for Bush only to see a C-20 jet nearing our car. "That's your jet, Doherty," the head marshal said. "We shall make London, England in seven hours," he added. They are really handing me back to the British, my last breath of hope said.

Climbing aboard, I thought I should make a speech, kiss the ground, say farewell. But the stealthy nature of my departure and the armed farewell committee left me speechless and I dare not look back at a land I came to love and admire. I dared show no emotion. My weeks of media interviews and complaining that I would be taken on an Royal Air Force (R.A.F.) bomber had paid off.

The U.S. Air Force C-20 was the best they had. Called the Gulf Stream, the C-20 was a 20 seat jet. It even had an air hostess (male). Marilyn Quayle and First Lady Barbara Bush often used the jet. Minus the chains and irons the trip would be comfortable.

Next stop, Air Tactical Command at the U.S. Air base at Loring in the State of Maine. The mountains of snow over Maine verified my recollections of yearly news reports.

Refueled, I braced myself for my final departure from America. The Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) agents came aboard and informed me that I was being deported to London, England. I made an official complaint that I was not being extradited, but rather deported from the U.S.

My arrest at an R.A.F. base outside London would be a violation of the U.S./U.K. Extradition Treaty and the principles of international law. This treaty protected me from arrest, I said. The INS agents said nothing and walked away.

Ten thousand feet up I could see the American coast line. I always thought of the pain I would feel if I saw the New Land for the last time. I tried to keep my mind to the future hours and days. I had no time to be sentimental. My dramatic upcoming arrival in

London braced me into a disciplined and hardened attitude for the tough hours and days ahead. I had trained myself for months for this emotional moment.

Hours went by and I could not escape the thoughts of my life in the States. The legal battles fought and won, the friends I had come to love and the many personal experiences I faced.

#### GUNS WERE EVERYWHERE

Nearing the English coastline I felt quite proud of the myself and the many things I had achieved in America. I was a winner, giving my every day in the U.S. prisons, struggling to touch people so that they could feel the oppression in Ireland. The enormous support gathered for my plight testified to the work done and the victory achieved. My two attorneys, Mary Pike and Steve Somerstein had a proud client and I was embraced by no finer friends.

Coming to taxi at the R.A.F. base I felt bitter at the U.S. government for this sellout to the British. This affront to the law was an insult to all Americans. The U.S. marshal could not look me in the face. The shame was there.

I looked out the window, guns were everywhere. The U.S. marshal awkwardly said good-bye. I made a last complaint at this middle-of-the-night stage play. It was fruitless. I was carried down the stairway. I was confronted by R.U.C. officers. "We arrest you under the Emergency Provisions Act for escape from lawful custody," they said.

As my American escort backed-off, I knew it was over. Cuffed again on top of the American cuffs, I hobbled 50 yards to an awaiting Islander R.A.F. plane, which looked like a Volkswagen with wings. Two R.U.C. officers looked nervously at me as we struggled to find room. We agreed that we might not make the three hour trip to Belfast. Cuffed to R.U.C. Det. Stewart, I knew that if I fell out of this thing that I would be in good company. I smiled at the thought. But we made the trip across the Irish Sea.

It was approaching 1:00 a.m. Seeing the Ulster coastline and the city lights of Belfast made my heart beat as we got nearer. I was relieved to see land of some kind. I asked the R.U.C. man where I was going. "Home," he said. "Where?" I asked. "The Crumlin Road Prison," he smiled. "You know the place, eh?" he laughed. Yeah I do.

#### THE CITY OF BELFAST

Watching the city below, my life rolled before me; my childhood playing on those streets; my youth spent behind manned barricades; and my formative years as an Irish republican street guerilla fighter. And finally my departure in 1981 to find refuge in America. My thoughts were a mixture of homecoming joy and sadness of the land and people I left behind in America.

I pressed my face to the window, watching the peacefulness of Belfast below. It was a wondrous paradox. On seeing a military helicopter below us, ominously flying above sleeping rooftops, I was jolted back to the reality. This was war-torn Belfast.

We finally landed to the amazement of all on board. Coming into taxi I could see the heavily armored welcoming party. Lights were kept at a low. I guess the U.S. and British governments did not want the publicity. There went my presentation, defiant clenched fist salute, and all.

An army of heavily armed R.U.C. paramilitary police surrounded the plane immediately. I gazed nervously at their faces. I guess I was more apprehensive than nervous. Gone were my U.S. Bill of Rights protec-

tions. And facing me was an array of guns and men only too willing to use them.

They were all around me, gazing studiously hard into my face like I was some specimen. I also searched their faces. No words were spoken. But I could hear dim whispers. Many were young, maybe in their early twenties. The R.U.C. faces portrayed both fear and hatred. I guess a sense of loss, too. It was indeed a sad and perplexing moment. Some of these faces were born before the conflict. Like many nationalist youth, war became their life. That initial imprint on a darkened airport brought home to me the saddening dilemma of our country: fear, and hatred and a sense of loss for us all.

We sped through the streets to the Crumlin Road prison in Belfast. I dreaded the thought of this moment the US Marshals put the leg irons on. But I was physically and psychologically prepared for my arrival at the prison and the insults and beatings, if need be.

#### BACK IN THE CRUM

I finally stepped off the armored truck to come face to face with the familiar Crumlin prison court yard. I recognized the traditional stone work of the 18th century relic of Colonial England. Almost twenty years ago, I first encountered this place of imprisonment. Eleven years ago, I walked across this very court yard, prison guard uniform on, escaping to freedom. I felt a sense of jubilation as I walked to my cell.

I was taken to B wing for the night. A mug of tea and a jam sandwich was placed in the cell. The warden was not unfriendly. I suspect that they were warned not to be hostile yet! But I did take joy in his typically Belfast humor. My American accent also had him in a fit of laughter. I was home.

It was a familiar Crumlin road prison cell. History was written all over its walls. Republicans have been through B wing for a century or more. Then, as now, there was no toilet. The traditional pot was in the corner, adjacent to a bucket of stale drinking water. A few Ulster cockroaches came forth to greet me, Catholic or Protestant, I don't know. The urine atmosphere greeted me and I missed already the comfort of my U.S. prison cell.

I lay down on top of the bed. After almost twenty hours of leg irons and belly chains I felt tired. But sleep was not easy. My mind was still in the United States and the friends and loved ones I had left behind. It seemed that my whole life was now taken from me, as indeed it had been. Suddenly, within hours I am transformed into a whole different world. But I awakened myself to the necessity to look forward. Tomorrow begins the first day of my life sentence.

The following morning I was interviewed by a class officer. I was to be moved to an assessment unit on D wing. I guess they needed to assess me. For what? Apparently I had to stay on in this unit for one month. Then I was asked if I would be a conforming prisoner and advised that my release would come sooner.

#### READY TO CONFORM?

It was a real sales pitch. Maghaberry was a new prison with state of the art industry training and a school. I didn't like the word "conform" and dived into a typically "Joe Doherty" headstrong political argument with the screw. "Conform to what?" I said. "This repressive state needs to conform to the principles of democracy and justice," I said. OK! I guess he got the point.

My other choice was to go to the Maze-H Blocks and be a non-conforming prisoner. I'd use different terms, but I told him that I

wanted transfer to the H Blocks. I was then located down on D-3 wing and told that I'd be locked in the cell 24 hours per day. I guess they think that a few weeks or months of solitary confinement will change my mind. I told them to read my book, "Standing Proud."

I settled into my cell. At least my window was open. It was partially blocked by a metal plate. This was to stop the vision of snipers. "Great," I said, but a small gap gave me sight of Belfast City Hall. The window was also a source of noise to break the silence of solitary. Daily I could hear gun fire, armored tanks, helicopters and the odd bomb explosion. Crumlin Road prison was also tense. I could hear yells of defiance and screams from A-Wing. The screws were not so friendly on A-Wing.

But I settled in. My first visit was a treat. My mother, father, and sister Ann were there. It was a strange delight to see them all on home turf. I guess we were all pleased that it was over, the many years of anticipation in America.

The visits are only 30 minutes per week, as with my four letters out per week. This was another dissatisfied encounter that I had to face and discipline myself for. But at least I could wear my own clothes, a reminder of our H-Block struggle and victory. Wearing black shoes, tan shirt and a neat pair of denims, all I needed was a pretty girl and a dance floor.

Now I await my transfer to the H-Block prison. News speculation is that British Secretary of State Brooke is reviewing my nine years spent in the U.S. Federal Prisons. What will happen I do not know. Making my choice of the H-Blocks and a status of political prisoner may have sealed my fate. But I am a political prisoner, always have been, always will.

I cannot conform to a system that denies us the fundamental right to freedom. My Irish Republicanism shall never be denied, not under pressure or attack from any source, whether Brooke, Bush, McDonagh or Mullen. I am an Irish Republican.

At this point I wish to follow up my farewell statement. I thank all of you for your steadfast commitment over the years. My stay in the U.S. was a wonderful experience. It certainly gave me and shall continue to give me a great strength to carry on.

Hopefully our nation shall benefit in its freedom. Then I shall revisit my friends in America.

#### NOTRE DAME HIGH SCHOOL DISPLAYS OUTSTANDING PUBLIC SERVICE

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 30, 1992

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to the attention of our colleagues the public service program of Peoria Notre Dame High School in the 18th Congressional District.

This public service program is part of Notre Dame High School's curriculum. In order to graduate, students must complete 100 hours of public service. No one has failed to meet this requirement thus far. This program is a great success and a wonderful incentive for students to give more of themselves to the community.

At this time I would like to insert into the RECORD articles by Jo Ann Newberg of the

Peoria Journal Star, which detail the great success of this program and the wonderful job the students are doing for our community.

[From the Peoria Journal Star]

#### HELPING, LEARNING, GRADUATING

(By Jo Ann Newberg)

One elderly resident of St. Joseph's Home can't wait for Mindy Montle to visit.

Montle, a senior at Peoria Notre Dame High School, takes the resident for wheelchair rides and reads to her. She breaks up the monotony of her friend's days.

Montle likes volunteering at the retirement home, because her grandfather once lived there. But she also does it because she wants to graduate.

Such volunteer efforts are part of the curriculum at Peoria Notre Dame, where students must complete 100 hours of public service before they graduate.

The program typifies what's happening across the country, as public high schools encourage students to give of themselves, and more and more parochial schools demand it.

In central Illinois, all high schools within the Peoria diocese require students to perform community service. So far, public schools have stopped short of making volunteerism a graduation requirement—but some believe they have the right to do so.

The state of Maryland and some schools in Atlanta are flirting with a graduation requirement of 75 hours of public service.

"There are good arguments for these kinds of programs," said National Education Association spokesman Charles Erickson. "Local school districts and boards have the power to set curriculum and include it."

#### LEARNING TO CARE

At Peoria Notre Dame, Assistant Principal Sister Roberta Bussan, coordinator of the school's Christian Service Program, said students help the poor and disadvantaged in our four areas—the parish, the community, the school and independent projects.

"Students learn to live the gospel, to care for one another in the spirit of Christ," Bussan said.

She said the program grew out of separate volunteer projects in religion or sociology classes at Bergan and Academy of Our Lady/Spalding high schools before they merged into Notre Dame.

"I researched schools across the country that had similar programs to see what they do," Bussan said. "We decided 100 hours was manageable for students over a four-year period."

"The 100 hours start with the class of 1993. Other classes already in place had to complete fewer hours. No one has failed to meet the requirements."

Joe Benning, superintendent of schools in the Peoria diocese, said all Catholic high schools in the diocese have volunteer service requirements for graduation.

"They are very similar to the volunteer program at Peoria Notre Dame, but may vary in the number of hours required," he said.

Barbara Keebler of the National Catholic Education Association in Washington, D.C. said compulsory volunteer service in parochial schools is in place across the nation.

"It depends on the individual dioceses," she said, "but the majority of them require it."

The scope of Notre Dame's service to the community is enormous, considering there are 880 students at the school. If each student completes 25 hours of volunteer service each year, the community receives 22,000 service hours annually.

#### MANY PROGRAMS

Students earn volunteer hours in their churches, teaching CCD classes and assisting in after-care programs in parish schools. They coach grade-school teams and act as lecturers and servers at mass.

In community programs, volunteers help in nursing homes and hospitals, or at agencies like the Red Cross, March of Dimes, lung and heart associations and St. Jude's. Others help via Lakeview Museum or park district programs.

In-school projects include Kiwanis Key Club community service and the Kids on the Block program, to increase awareness of people with disabilities. Students are peer counselors and retreat ministers, or work on the Christmas food drive or semi-monthly collections for parish food pantries.

"The program is promoted through religion classes," Bussan said. "Some of our students work in areas they are interested in as a future profession. They develop a sense of volunteerism. It's the hallmark of our American society and extremely important to give time, energy and resources to help others."

"It helps the student's self-esteem and sense of outreach to help the community," she said.

#### DISTRICT 150

In Peoria District 150 high schools, volunteerism is not compulsory, although students perform many hours of community service via clubs and student councils.

John Day, community relations director of Peoria public schools, lauded Peoria High School's recent blood drive organized entirely by students, who donated 100 pints of blood to the Red Cross.

"The schools donated over 24,000 food items last Christmas," he added. "Food went to the Salvation Army, Neighborhood House and several other pantries and agencies. A lot of agencies told us they couldn't meet the demand without help from the schools."

Dick Greene, Peoria High principal, said his students have an active Key Club.

"Ken Stetzler is the sponsor, and they do a great job. Also the Student Council does a lot. They collected and distributed 75 food baskets for the Salvation Army at Christmas."

He said student musicians entertain at nursing homes that are under the umbrella of the Jefferson Bank, Peoria High's Adopt-A-School partner.

At Manual High School, Principal Eric Johnson noted the annual recognition of student volunteers, who are awarded certificates, school letters and plaques for each year that they complete 150 volunteer hours.

Johnson said organizations that foster community service include the National Honor Society and Key Club.

"All the high schools have a pool of kids who volunteer," Johnson said. "It's good for youngsters to give back to the community and help others. It gives them a good feeling. In the metropolitan area, there are a lot of teens reaching out and helping people."

Dave Barnwell, principal at Woodruff High School praised Key Club and its community outreach programs such as food drives for the needy and window washing at London House, the Kiwanis retirement center.

"We have five Adopt-A-School partners. One of them is Methodist Hospital. We have a unique program through Methodist called Kid-Safe. Any Peoria County grade school can bring their first- and second-graders to Woodruff for a program teaching them what to do in emergencies, how to dial 911 and things like that."

"Our students act as guides and hosts and hostesses for the kids. We have 30 to 40 schools here in a two-day period."

Barnwell added that the Woodruff Student Council organizes Christmas food basket collections and outreach projects in the Woodruff community.

Richwoods Student Council and Key Club are core groups for student volunteerism, according to Principal Jay McCormick.

"Key Club is very active with about 100 members. The Student Council has a core group of 25 kids. They sponsor various activities like food drives and the Walk-A-Thon with Proctor Hospital, our Adopt-A-School partner."

Meanwhile, Peoria Christian High Principal Mike Kruger said the annual senior class trip incorporates mission or outreach projects. Bible classes include volunteer service. The school requires no volunteer hours for graduation, but staff is looking into it, he said.

#### TEACHING, BUILDING, COOKING AMONG STUDENTS' VOLUNTEER EFFORTS

Notre Dame High School students must earn 100 hours of volunteer service to church and community before they graduate.

Here's how a few are completing their service requirement.

Brian Dotzert volunteers at SHARE Foods distribution center for low-income families.

"I count out fresh vegetables and put them in bags, box them up and take them to different parishes," he said.

He works two days a month. "The same guys are there all the time, and I got to be good friends with them. Retired people volunteer there and help out a lot," he said.

Senior Tim Carroll volunteers in the South Side Office of Concern food commodity program for low-income families. He often carries canned foods to cars of elderly clients.

Sister Roberta Bussan, program director, said, "They needed four or five boys for heavy lifting. Two girls work in the office and register families."

Josh Dooley, a junior, has taught CCD (Confraternity of Christian Doctrine) classes to first-graders at St. Edward's parish in Chillicothe for three years. Bussan said Dooley's long-term commitment is typical of many students, especially those who work in their parishes.

Dooley, who hopes to be a math teacher one day, enjoys the children.

Cindy McCabe, a junior, and sophomore Robert Hawks volunteer at hospitals. McCabe has donated 165 hours to Saint Francis Medical Center, transporting patients to rooms, helping discharge patients and running errands for nurses.

"I've met all kinds of different people," she said. "I like discharging new mothers and their babies and seeing the families so happy."

Hawks has volunteered almost 200 hours in the Methodist Medical Center emergency room and is continually learning from doctors. He cleans rooms, transports patients and runs errands.

"One of the doctors asked me to help with sutures and that was pretty neat," he said. "I got to cut the suture for him. Some doctors really help you learn." Hawks plans to be a doctor.

Erin Ness, a junior, worked two summers with a mission to Appalachia, sponsored by his church, Redeemer Lutheran. In North Carolina, he repaired homes of mountain dwellers, helping with plumbing, septic fields, roofing and siding. His sister, Sane, who graduated from Notre Dame last year, also went on the mission.

"I made a lot of friends," Ness said. "Kids are there from all over. We make fun of each other's accents. The people on the mountain are laid back and happy. One family owns a mountain and invites us every year to spend a day with them. Their family has always lived there."

Sophomore Emily Newson volunteers at St. Patrick's Daycare Center three or four days a week in the summer. "It's really fun," she said. "I went there when I was lit-

tle and now I have a chance to help. I remember a lot of the teachers. I help in the kitchen. I like being with the kids and want to be a child psychologist."

Mark Kraft, a senior, volunteers at Casa de Santa Maria, a Notre Dame Spanish class project that began in February. Marie Traska is the teacher.

Volunteers tutor bilingual pupils, mostly Mexican, through Catholic Social Service in

a building on Bryan Street. Rosa Grow directs the program.

The tutoring project was initiated by students as an outgrowth of a Christmas party the Spanish class hosted for the young children.

"One of the kids never brought his homework, but now he does," Kraft said. "His teachers called us and said he's really improved." Kraft also is a peer tutor in Spanish and a volunteer at wrestling camps.